HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 52,995—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque,	17th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	6994	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "
* ORIENTAL	6384	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	14th "
* PENINSULAR	6295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	23rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest Rates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 19th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th Oct., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 17th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840: 2nd Class, Rs. 540, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1903
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1903

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS. BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
ELEPHANT BRAND.
Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS
Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.

APPLY
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.
57, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS AND CHAIN PURSES.

LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE " " Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285

PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.

18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS

at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.

ALSO

OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.

CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEST END WATCH CO.,

11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

LAWSON'S ASBESTOS BOILER COVERING COMPOSITIONS,

MOST SUITABLE FOR COATING
MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND STATIONARY BOILERS.
COVERING CAPACITY PER TON :
"ARROW" BRAND, 400 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick,
"INVINCIBLE" BRAND, 330 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick.
"CHALLENGE" BRAND, 280 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,

AGENTS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MARCKS & CO'S.

UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION : Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month. " 24 " " 26 " "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE AND PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE

MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,230 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 21st instant.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th October, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will also RUN on the 17th and 20th October, 1903, between Victoria Terminus (Bombay) and Poona for the Poona Races, to the same timing, etc., as already notified.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, the 13th October, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEKLY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAVLA.

ON and from SATURDAY, the 17th October, 1903, and until further Notice a WEEKLY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN for Neral, Khandala and Lonavla will leave Victoria Terminus every SATURDAY, unless otherwise notified; and also on and from MONDAY, the 19th October, 1903, and until further notice, a RETURN WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Lonavla for Victoria Terminus every MONDAY, unless otherwise notified. The timings of these trains will be as under :—

ON SATURDAYS. (Unless otherwise notified).	H. M.	ON MONDAYS, (Unless otherwise notified.)	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	D. 15-20	Lonavla	D. 7-35
	A. 16-33	Khandala	A. 7-43
Neral	D. 16 36		D. 7-46
	A. 17-49	Neral	A. 8-56
Khandala	D. 17-52		D. 9-00
Lonavla	A. 18- 0	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	A. 10-25

Passengers and luggage will be booked at ordinary fares and rates.

Intending passengers should register their seats at the Victoria Terminus in due time.

The load of the ordinary Poona Mail (9-30 p.m. Railway time) on Saturdays will probably be limited, and inconvenience will be avoided if these Special Trains are made use of.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 9th October, 1903.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P. M. on SATURDAY, the 24th day of October, 1903, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the Staff of the Fire Brigade Department and the Staff of the Water Works Branch of the Executive Engineer's Department.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 300, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. It shall also be open to him should he see fit to divide the Contract between any two Tenderers.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 13th Oct., 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND NERAL AND LONAVLA.

BOOKS each containing 24 FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS available by any Train between BOMBAY and NERAL and BOMBAY and LONAVLA respectively, from the 15th October, 1903, to the 15th June, 1904, inclusive, WILL BE ISSUED on application at the Office of the Undersigned, at the following REDUCED RATES, on the conditions named below :—

Book of Neral Coupon Tickets ..... Rs. 50
Book of Lonavla Coupon Tickets ..... " 65

2. Each Ticket will be available for One Journey either from Bombay to Neral or from Neral to Bombay in the case of the Neral Coupons, and from Bombay to Lonavla or from Lonavla to Bombay in the case of the Lonavla Coupons.

3. At the commencement of each journey the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Booking Clerk who will date and sign on each occasion the first Ticket in the Book, and similarly at destination the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Ticket Collector, who will detach a Ticket for the journey. A Ticket not dated and signed by the Booking Clerk at the commencement of the journey will be treated as if the passenger were travelling without a Ticket. The Holder of the Ticket must also sign each Ticket in the place provided before it is detached by the Ticket Collector. The signature may be in pencil.

4. No coupon must be detached by the Holder ; any Coupon so detached will not be recognized but the full ordinary fare for the journey, namely, Rs. 3-8 in the case of Neral Coupon, and Rs. 5, in the case of Lonavla Coupon will be payable.

5. These Coupons are issued subject to all the Rules and Regulations of the Company and any breach of these rules will render the Coupons null and void.

The Tickets will be issued on the express condition that they are not transferable and that no refund whatever will be claimable for any Tickets unused between the date of issue and the period to the 15th of June, 1904, or lost or mislaid or under any circumstances whatever.

6. The usual free allowance of luggage will be given on the Tickets and they can be used for reserving accommodation, provided sufficient notice is given beforehand.

7. The Holder may join or alight from the train at any Station on the journey but must give up the Ticket at the Station where he alights, and have it signed and dated where he joins the train.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th October, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1903, for the supply of :—

1,300 TONS OF MOULMEIN OR RANGOON TEAK LOGS.

300 Tons to be delivered by first week in November, 1903, and delivery of the balance, 1,000 tons to commence 15th November, 1903, and be completed by January, 1904.

2. TENDERERS to quote a rate per Ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th October, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAKWOOD WAGON BOTTOM ROOF AND LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1903, for the supply of :—

180 Tons	Boards Teak Wagon	Bottom,
170 Tons	ditto	Roof.
78 Tons	ditto	Lining.

2. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above, and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th October, 1903.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Narimanderabad, Deesa.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No 1, Victoria Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th October, 1903.

THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
32, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY AUTHORISE MR B P POCHAJI to act as CHIEF AGENT in the Presidency of Bombay for the above Company.

W. R. RAE,
General Manager for India.
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th October, 1903.

THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
32, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give NOTICE that I have been APPOINTED CHIEF AGENT for the Presidency of Bombay for the above Company, and I am now prepared to receive LIFE ASSURANCE PROPOSALS.

B. P. POCHAJI,
Chief Agent.
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th October, 1903.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum is declared for the Half year ending 30th June, 1903, and is payable on and after the 29th day of October, 1903, at the Registered Office No. 15 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 14th day of October, 1903, on presentation of Share Certificates

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th October, 1903, both days inclusive.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., LD.
Bombay, 11th October, 1903.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

THE COMMISSIONERS require the services of an experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER as Superintendent of Machinery which includes the charge of the Commissioners' Workshops, Hydraulic Machinery, locomotives, rolling stock, electric power station and lighting, steamers, light-vessels, launches and other craft.

The salary offered is Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

No allowance will be made in the way of exchange compensation.

The salary is inclusive of all allowances, but free quarters will be provided and first class train fare to Calcutta will be paid by the Commissioners.

The selected Candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, and an engagement will be made for three years, and as long as he is in their employment he will be required to devote the whole of his time to the Commissioners' service. On the expiration of that period should the appointment be confirmed, service from the date of joining the Port Commissioners' employment will be counted as qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the (Indian) Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Port Commissioners.

Age should not exceed 35 years.

The selected Candidate will be expected to take up his appointment on or before the 1st December 1903.

Applications will be received up to 1st November, 1903.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary, Port Commissioners, Calcutta.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

THE COMMISSIONERS require the services of a MECHANICAL ENGINEER as Assistant to their Superintendent of Machinery.

Candidates must be specially qualified in electrical engineering.

The salary offered is Rs. (0), rising in annual increments of Rs. 50 to R. 750).

No allowance will be made in the way of exchange compensation.

The salary is inclusive of all allowances, but free quarters will be provided and first class railway fare to Calcutta will be paid by the Commissioners.

The selected Candidate will be required to pass a medical examination and an engagement will be made for three years and as long as he is in their employment he will be required to devote the whole of his time to the Commissioners' service. On the expiration of that period, should the appointment be confirmed, service from the date of joining the Port Commission's employment will be counted as qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the (Indian) Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Port Commissioners.

Age should not exceed 35 years.

The selected Candidate will be expected to take up his appointment on or before the 1st December, 1903.

Applications will be received up to 1st November, 1903.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary, Port Commissioners, Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 374 of 1901.

JAMSEDJI NUSSERWANJI TATA, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Wandby Road, Fort ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

RANCHORDAS GIRDHARIDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar without the Fort of Bombay, a minor of the present age of two years or thereabouts by his guardian ad litem Mr. F. H. De BRITTO, MANOKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, VITHALDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and JAITHA BHAMA, MOTI PAMA, NARSING JETHA, MALLA PAMA and NATHA BOKA, the last five trading together at Bombay in Partnership under the name, style, and Firm of JAITHA BHIMA and COMPANY, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date of 10th day of February, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants abovenamed in the following properties, viz :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land situate at Worli, in the town and registration of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-two and a half square yards, be the same, a little more or less, and registered in the Books of the collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 440, and Street No. 342, and bounded on the north by what is known as Cleveland's private Road, on or towards the south partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described and partly by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, on the east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of the said Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, reserving to Mr. Cleveland the original owner of the property, the right to draw water from the well referred to in a certain indenture of lease bearing date the twenty first day of April, one thousand eigh hundred and eighty-three, and made between Mr. Cleveland of the one part and the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, of the other part, for the use of his servants, workmen and cattle and domestic purposes.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the massuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand and two hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A-3035 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2536(1) to 2536 (b), and Street Nos. 1, 1A and 1B., and bounded on the east by the Cleveland Bunder Road, on the west and north by Cleveland Road, and on the south by the property of Jamsetji Pestonji Readelia.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land, with the hereditaments or chawls standing thereon, situate at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, on the west side of Cleveland Road, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the south and east by Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, and which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and Assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. G-139 (1) to 139 (9) and Street No 341 (c) to 341 (b).

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-three square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, situate at Worli in the town and registration district of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay along with the other land under Collector's Old No. 667, and New Survey No. 3226, and bounded on the south by Cleveland Road, on the north and east by the land belonging to Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosein Ebrahim, and on the west by the property of the said Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of September, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover. Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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SOMETHING NEW.—Our new premises are nearly ready next to Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. We will occupy the same in October next. A visit to our New Art Photographic Saloon respectfully invited Hydraulic Lift available as before.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is NOW OPENED for Visitors, entirely under new and better Management. Occupies the highest and most central position consisting of detached Bungalows and Blocks, suitable for Families and others.

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SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 53, Esplanade Rd.

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ENLARGEMENTS.—PLATINO, Highest Quality Work. PHOTO taken FREE.—DEWARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Meadows Street, Bombay

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WE WILL DO that which one could expect the most in India. We have English OVEN-BAKING enamel and skilled workmen to renovate your Cycles at fare rates.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
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DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

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THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases :—

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It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

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In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

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RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	... 4½ „
„ 6 Months	... 4 „
„ 3 „	... 3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, lotting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances
4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 60 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th July, 1903.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 45, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 16th October, 1903, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1903.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of Dayabhoy Tapidas, Esq., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. E. Aspinwall as one of the Auditors in place of Mr. Heugh S. Symons, resigned.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY, the 8th October 1903 to THURSDAY, the 22nd October 1903 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
BRADBURY, BRADY & Co.,
Agents and Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1903.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

IF you wear BOOTS and SHOES and want the Cheapest and Best write to us for particulars of our scheme by which, if you can SELL 6 PAIRS of BOOTS or SHOES for us, you can get a pair for yourself FREE and WITHOUT PAYMENT. Send your Name and Address to us clearly and distinctly written on a pice Post Card and you will receive full particulars by return.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
COMMENCING
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serges, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-8, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.
2 cases white mulls.
2 cases prints.
1 case colored flannels.
3 cases white shirtings.
On account of the concerned—
14 cases damaged Black China Tea.
On account and at the risk of Lukkmidass Dwarkadass—
5 bales colored shirtings and cambrics.
2 cases prints.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS OLD WOOD IRON, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received Instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—
A quantity of grain, sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th October, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE of the partnership business, carried on in the name of Khakeobhoy Pudumsey of very valuable and Rich Chandeliers, Pier-glasses, Furniture, &c., advertised to be sold by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 831 of 1901, Ahmedbhoy Mcherallibhoy vs. Cusumnal Mcherallibhoy and others through Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., this day in the shop at Kalbadevi, No. 255, has been POSTPONED until further order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th October, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed Property in Ghelabhoy Dadabdas Street, at Byculla, near Old Race Course advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 14th instant, at 7 a.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Kareliwadi, Thakorwar Road, opposite the Panday Dharamsala, a large number of choice plants, such as different varieties of crotons, Poona roses, dracuna, magnolia grandiflora, creepers, grafted chikoo, caladiums, ferns, begonia, about fifty varities of palms, including pre-chardia, grandis and pacifica, lantan's, rubra arica, americana, &c. the property of NANABHAI BURJORJI SAKLATWALA, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR DRAWING-ROOM FURNISHERS, MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 15th and FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Dady House", Church Gate Street, Fort, the following valuable fancy goods consisting of bent wood new furniture by J. J Cohen, venetian glass wall mirrors large size musical boxes playing Hindustani tunes with spare records, singing bird in cage, Edison concert and home phonographs, electric fans majolica jardiniers, figures and vases, carriage and sofa cushions and table covers, best plate ware, cases of fish and fruit knives and forks, bamboo furniture, carriage time-pieces, marble clocks, binoculars dressing cases, bronze figures, &c.

The property is now on view.
The above fancy goods are well worth a visit.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 19th Inst, at 2 P.M., the following gold ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Bai Navazbai, widow of Mr. Muncherjee Fallonjee Writer, 3 pairs gold bangles, 2 necklaces, 3 chains, 1 watch chain with whistle, 20 buttons, 1 pair small bangles, 1 small bracelet and 1 chain, and 6 large and small bangles.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th October, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS' &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. a quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, &c., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE (OLD MINE) WHITE FINEST WATER DIAMOND EARRINGS.

Under instructions from the Administrators of the Estate of the late Mr. Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16 instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to the highest bidder and without reserve—
1 pair of very valuable (old mine) white finest water diamond earrings.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc,

AT 1-30 P. M,

1 handsome strong English-built Ralli cart by "Frederick-Selby and Company" Birmingham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong Europe made victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham,
1 handsome strong palaquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey arab, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th October, 1903.

RESTORED

MANHOOD

The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a GUARANTEED CURE to sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through indiscretions, excesses, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Foetid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	88 1-4	= — 1-2
3 do. Rentes	93,3-4	= — 1-4
3½ do, Indian Sterling Loan	105	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15-16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 5-8	= + 1-16
2 months hence	27 3-16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	59 3-4	=

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'15 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin „	20'41 1-2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4'85 3-4	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5-8 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	3 7-8 pr ct	= + 1-8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 7-16 pr ct	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= + 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1-4 pr ct	= — 3-8
7 day market loans	2 1-2 pr ct	= unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £50,000.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks, 10 3-8, Nov.-Dec. Tone firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, 4s. 5 1-2d. —1-2 l.

SEED.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 34 3-4. Oct.-Nov. Business done. Tone firm.
Do. Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-4. Oct.-Nov. Buyers. Tone firm.
Do. Brown 32 1-8. Oct.-Nov. Buyers. Tone firm.

Arrivals—Steamers Dido, Bucrania.

In Liverpool—Cotton.—Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 5'82 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 10,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'03	4'98	4'97	4'96
—4	—3	—3	—2
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May.	May-June
4'96	4'96	4'97	4'97
—2	—3	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	51,000 bales.
Do. last year	56,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	11,000 „
Do. do Continent	55,000 „
Mid-Uplands	9'90 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9'29 + 1
Do. do. March	9'31 unchanged

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-16 + 1-8
Futures, month of Jan.	9'17 + 4
Do. do. April	9'35 + 3
Tone at close	firm.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 12th October, 1903:—

Cotton	586 bales.
Wheat	16,228 cwts.
Linseed	2,131 „
Rape, Ral and Mustard seeds	2,196 „
Gingellyseed	4,472 „
Poppyseed	1,331 „
Groundnuts	303 „
Castorseed	3,975 „
Rice	1,018 „
Myrabollams	1,238 „
Cuttonseed	6,969 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.		1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do		1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 8 do do		170 1-4
Marks 3 do do		138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		135
Shanghai 30 do do		186
Japan 30 do do		151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash		Rs. 98'14
1st Settlement		98'12

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	5	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	Rs. 5	7	0 per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore „	„ 5	13	0 „
Yellow Guzerat „	„ 5	13	6 „
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	3	6
Castorseed—Tone unchanged.			
Ready	21	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi, 91 per cents	Rs.	30	4 per candy
Club, No. 1		29	„
Hard, Red		22	12 „

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.
Estimated sales 6,000 bales.
Imports 15000 „

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'07	5'03	5'00	4'99
+1	+4	+3	+3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June*
4'99	5'00	5'00	5'00
+3	+4	+3	+3

COTTON.—The absence of enquiry from exporters continues and little or nothing is doing in New Crop for shipment. The local mills have bought Fine M. G. Bengals December delivery at Rs. 185 and January at Rs. 183. Closing rates for Suttas are Rs. 219 1-2 for Good Broach and Rs. 168 1-2 for F. G. Bengals,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger Nil
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	88 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	93 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	27 5-8

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	6	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	2	2	21
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	8
Total	9	12	76
Total plague deaths to date	263,259	215,413	
Same date last year	18	18	108

THE MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 504 as against 478 during the previous week. Of the total number 65 died of plague, which showed the decrease of 11 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 830 which included 108 deaths from plague.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CALVERT—September 22, at Simla, the wife of Major J T Calvert, I M S. of a son.

EVERETT—September 28, at Bagli Pinjra, Azamgarh, the wife of R A Everett, of a son.

HALLOWES—October 3, at Bareilly, the wife of Captain F W Hallowes, S & T Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ENGLISH—NOBLE—September 19, at St Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Rev E Griffith Evans, Acting Colonial Chaplain, Frederick Herbert English, Federated Malay States Railways, only son of T M English, Superintendent, H H the Nizam's Mint, Hyderabad, Deccan, to Lilian Ella, daughter of the Rev W M Noble, M A, Rector of Wistow, Huntingdonshire, England.

DEATH.

BOOSCH—At his residence, "The Retreat," San Thome, B G A Boosch, Postal Department (retired), aged 64 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 4·51m., 5·2s. Low water, 11·18m. 11·0s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, Dean Lane, 2-30 p. m.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, 17, Elphinstone Circle, 3-15 p. m.
The Bishop of Bombay's Final Visitation, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 4 p. m.
The Bishop entertained at breakfast by clergy and presentation of address, 8 to 9 a. m.
Departure of the Transport Soudan.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A Leopard cat (Felis bengalensis) has been presented to the zoological collection by the Bombay Natural History Society.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The P. and O. s. s. Caledonia will give a musical entertainment at the Institute to-night, commencing at 8-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Nera, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m on Friday, the 16th instant. Parcel mail for French-China and Japan close at 9 a.m. the same day.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Duggan, Inspector in the Bombay Municipality, residing at Elphinstone Road, was, on Monday evening, driving with two of his friends in a dog-cart along Matim Bazaar Road, when the carriage collided with a victoria which was at the time standing by the side of the road. The dog-cart was upset and the occupants were thrown out. The horse then bolted down the road with one shaft of the cart and came in collision with a Municipal lamp post, breaking it. The animal which was terribly injured fell down and expired.

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, etc., during the month of September:—
Anonymous Rs. 10, a Parsee gentleman in memory of his late wife Rs. 5, Zoroastrian visitors Rs. 6, Kandawadi Grain Merchants, and Messrs. Shah Vejji Vejpal, Shah Hirjee Dharshi, Shah Champsi Paba, Thacker Valabh Peraj, Shah Viram Ralshi, Shah Mooljee Padamshi, Shah Pachan Devshi, Shah Asso Nagshi, Shah Gabhay Hemraj, Shah Lakhamshi Shivjee, Shah Asso Ramshi, and Shah Dharshi Asso, sweets.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredills, Band Master, commencing at 7 p.m. to-day:—

March	A la Militaire ... Ord Hume
Overture	Norma ... Bellini
Valse	Dolares ... Waldteufel
Selection	The Messenger Boy ... Caryll and Monkton
Song	The Sun Flower and the Sun ... Penn
Selection	Coaster Songs ... Chevallier

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Flanagan charged Ittor Lao alias Vitoria against whom there was a record of seven previous convictions, with house-breaking and theft of two pots of the value of Rs. 7. It appears that the accused who was recently released from Jail, broke into the bungalow of Mr. Bapuji Morajl Kothare in Matlo on the night of the 2nd instant, and stole the two pots. He concealed the pots under a tree and was attempting to enter a room with a view of stealing other articles, when he was arrested by the malee in charge of the compound of the bungalow. The accused admitted his previous record which included one conviction for seven years. He was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bhagan Deoji, a coachman, was charged with rash and negligent driving. Mr. C. W. Lauder said as he was proceeding along the Kalbadevi Road on his bicycle on Monday, the accused came from the opposite direction driving his horse at a furious pace. Besides he was not on the proper side of the road, and without giving any warning to the witness took a sharp turn so that he very barely escaped being run over by the carriage. He called a policeman and handed the accused over to him. The accused stated that the accident occurred near his stable. His horse was in the habit of going rather faster than usual whenever he came near the stable. The Magistrate convicted the man and fined him Rs. 15.

THEFT BY A SEAMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jebb charged Shaik Hussein Najmudin, a seaman, with the theft of Rs. 250 in cash and notes belonging to his master Ajmudin Shamshudin. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant owned a prow and the accused was employed as one of the crew on board the prow about six weeks ago. He worked on the prow for about a fortnight, and disappeared. On the day he disappeared the complainant lost the money which he had seen safe in the roll of his bedding the same morning. On Monday a nephew of the complainant saw the accused at Golpitha and had him arrested. The police recovered Rs. 26 from his person. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said he had sent Rs. 200 to his mother to his native place. On an application from Mr. Jebb, the case was remanded in order to enable the police to recover the money.

DRIVING WITH INSUFFICIENT LIGHT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate. Inspector De Berg charged Luxmon Govind, a coachman in the service of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, with rash driving and with one light only. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused. Inspector De Berg said on the evening of the 3rd instant the accused came driving along the Queen's Road from Church Gate Street at a very rapid rate and with only one light on his carriage. He had to gallop after him in order to stop the carriage. Besides when the summons was sent the service was prevented, and the witness had to go personally to serve the summons, and in doing that had to pay Rs. 1 gharry hire. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and said he was in the service of Sir Dinshaw for twenty years and had never been to court before. His Worship taking the circumstances into consideration ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 1 and to pay the officer's gharry hire.

DEFRAUDING A PASSENGER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Hassan Ismael, a Mahomedan, was charged at the instance of Chief Constable Damali Kurrin of the G.I.P. Railway, with cheating one Hussain Dawood in respect of Rs. 4-8 in cash. The evidence showed that on Sunday last the complainant went to the Byculla station to proceed to Poona by the passenger train. The accused met him at the station and volunteered to purchase ticket for him. The complainant gave him a five rupee currency note and told him to purchase a third class ticket for Poona. The accused purchased a ticket for Kurjat which the complainant took, and went to Poona. When he reached his destination, his attention was drawn to the ticket and an excess fare was demanded from him. The complainant paid the excess fare and returning to Bombay reported the matter to the Railway Police. The accused was then arrested. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN interesting discussion is going on in one of the Belgian papers as to whether widowerhood or widowhood tends to suicide. The result of statistics on the subject prove that single blessedness leads to mental disorders and suicide, especially among women, who, obliged to provide for themselves, fall into monetary difficulties,

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 13.

Tuesday.—The barometer has risen briskly in Upper India, and fallen slightly in the south-west of the peninsula. The depression near Pendra yesterday has filled up. Showers have fallen in Burma, east of the central India plateau and a few scattered showers elsewere. Gorakhpur and Jhansi have received 2 inches and Ranikhet, Nawgong, Salem and Madura 1 Pressure is very uniform over the whole of the Indian region. Northerly winds are setting in over the north of the bay and winds are easterly at Diamond Island but there are no indications of any depression having formed in the bay and the weather generally is quiet. Rain is increasing slightly in Burma and the south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OCTOBER.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·60	E	7	91·4	76·2	81	..	0·00	—0·13
Jask	29·78	SE	3	89·8	84·0	83	..	0·03	—0·37
Muscat	29·90	NW	3	?	?	71	..	0·03	—0·37
Aden	29·83	NE	8	91·8	77·8	78	..	0·08	—0·37
Lahore	29·69	Calm	1	97·4	65·2	61	..	12·35	—2·13
Sirsa	29·65	Calm	2	98·5	67·6	60	..	12·33	+1·22
Delhi	29·82	NW	1	92·2	72·8	78	..	12·19	—11·99
Agra	29·89	NE	1	85·0	74·4	82	0·03	23·47	—3·72
Cawnpore	29·84	E	3	87·3	72·1	80	0·19	31·03	—2·14
Allahabad	29·80	Calm	6	81·2	73·1	92	1·75	46·02	×8·79
Jhansi	29·86	Calm	2	85·2	72·1	95	..	34·89	—1·32
Jacobabad	29·83	Calm	1	102·0	68·2	76	..	2·42	—0·19
Karachi	29·93	WNW	6	89·9	73·7	58	..	3·98	—2·27
Jeypore	29·84	NNE	3	95·2	68·1	68	..	22·72	—1·18
Ajmere

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1903.

A CHINESE CORNER OF BRITISH INDIA.

An interesting but little known Chinese corner of British India is the subject of an article in the coming number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review." The Kokang State is referred to. It is now in an advanced condition, and the industrious disposition of its people point to the probability that, with the development of trade in this part of the world, which must follow the rapidly approaching completion of the railway, the little Chinese community, attached by accident to its eastern extremity, and at one time on the point of being abandoned as worthless, will become "a bright jewel in the crown of Burma, contrasted with its dingy surroundings of Shans, Kachins, Lahs, and other more or less savage hill tribes, from which little in the way of advance can ever be expected, whatever advantages may be offered them?" Thus writes the "Review's" contributor, who signs himself "Pinya." As the writer shows the hill people, who occupy all the vast tracts which lie between Burma proper and the Chinese frontier, as the former adherents of the Burmese King, found themselves, on the disappearance of that monarch from the scene, ringed in by the "ever-advancing" Indian frontier, and somewhat to their surprise found themselves citizens of the British Empire. Long years ago, the rebellious members of the Chinese agricultural population flung before the soldiers of the outraged emperor, came and settled in the borderlands between China and the territories of the wild highlanders feudatory to Burma, and allying themselves with a Shan knight, at the moment the most powerful in the neighbourhood, beat back the Chinese soldiery which a conscientious governor had ordered to exterminate them. The refugees established themselves forthwith among the mountains where they had stood at bay, chose a ruler, founded a capital, defined the limits of their territory, and maintaining the alliance with their Shan friends on a sort of feudatory basis, started business as a kingdom by themselves on principles and traditions purely Chinese. In course of time the Shan kingdom, to which this little State had attached itself, sank, torn by internal strife, into powerless insignificance; but the alliance though no longer of any value as a means of defence, was continued on the original terms, with the result, already told that when the Shan States came under the British yoke, the Kokang State came with them and now forms a part of the British Empire. Yet nowhere else is there to be found a considerable population of genuine Chinese of the ignorant agricultural class occupying lands which their fathers held before them, living in complete tranquility, governed by its own ruler, and subject to its own laws under the protection of the despised and detested foreign devil.

Kokang, with its area of a thousand square miles, has had a particularly happy existence compared with its neighbours. It passed unharmed through the long period of wars and disturbances which fore-ran British occupation. Indeed, according to "Pinya's" showing, it gathered strength from the struggles and misfortunes of its neighbours, inducing, by offers of land and protection, many families of both Shans and Chinese to leave the districts where they were constantly subjected to war's alarms, and to settle amongst them; the result being that whilst the country all round is a sparsely inhabited waste of jungle, Kokang exhibits every sign of prosperity and wealth. This is the more remarkable as the men of the present day do not seem phenomenally industrious. They take life more easily than the women to whom the whole credit seems due, and whilst at the fairs the women do all the bartering as well as the drudgery of carrying the produce to market, the men "drink a little, gamble a little, and quarrel a good deal." Market day in the Kokang Chinese villages is graphically described by the writer. He finds there a wonderful meeting of the East and the West, spectacles, locks, and little oil lamps of unmistakeable Chinese origin and the ubiquitous safety matches of Japan, side by side with cotton from Manchester, tobacco from Bristol, condensed milk from Switzerland and an infinity of odds and ends of German make, such as glass bangles and the pipe mouthpieces coloured to resemble jade, so dear to the heart of every Chinaman, pewter earrings modelled after the silver ornaments worn by the women of Western Yunan, and to be found nowhere else, and other small articles, paltry enough, but affording evidence of the care with which the wants of the most out-of-the-way people are studied by the German manufacturer. Arms seem to be in good demand. Each man is armed with a sword, and many with fire-arms. The latter, however, appear to be more for show, for it is found on examination that infinite persuasion would be required to make them go off. Still one of the two brick buildings in the capital houses a store of arms and amunition, ready for the time when the militia may have to be arrived to defend the country. We are not told what the quality of the stores may be, and their utility is very doubtful seeing that no one but the chief or his sons may enter the magazine which has "consequently acquired an aspect of mystery which by no means detracts from the authority of the executive."

It is believed that the present scanty population is but the remnant of what must have been, at one time, a larger and more flourishing community than is found to-day. After journeying for miles through almost impenetrable jungle the traveller suddenly comes upon evidences of activity and industry. A climb of three thousand feet is necessary before the interior of the country is reached from whichever route it may be approached. Clearings for cultivation have denuded the hill slopes of their original covering of forest while the shallow basins and every yard of more or less level ground have long been converted into highly productive fields. The slopes themselves are in many places cut into a succession of small level terraces, which, irrigated by channels from the mountain streams, bear yearly a heavy crop of rice. Wheat, buck-wheat, maize, and millet is grown on the more open lands, and the poppy is cultivated everywhere, enough opium being produced not only to supply local wants, though every man and woman consumes it, but to furnish a considerable quantity for export to the neighbouring States and to China. We do not learn what attempts have been made to educate the people or to provide their medical requirements. Very little, we imagine, for we find that although their fields are well cultivated and the country roads in capital order, directly the villages are entered the roads deteriorate into gulleys, which act both as drains and thoroughfares, and in which pigs, poultry and children wallow indiscriminately. Indeed, says "Pinya," the traveller may ride all day through the country without so much as soiling his boots, but will receive a goodly plastering with mud while floundering through fifty yards of village street at the end of his march. The chief does not seem to hold sound views of sanitation, for his imposing residence, in striking disregard of the amenities, looks down upon a two-foot alley, deep in perennial mire, and immediately faced by the mud and wattle of a cow-house.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

With the arrival of the new American cotton crop and greater supplies from Egypt the present crisis in the Lancashire cotton trade will be at an end. Reuter tells us that already the situation is improving, and that within the next fortnight or so the mills in Bolton will be working normally. That the crisis has been attended by some distress to the operatives and loss to the employers is undoubted, but it is probably due to the present fiscal agitation that there has been a tendency in some quarters to greatly exaggerate the gravity of the trouble through which the cotton industry has passed. Short time and stoppages are not new experiences for Lancashire spinners and weavers, and anybody who really knows the county and its people knows how well prepared they are to meet and tide over these recurring periods of industrial depression. Trade unions, co-operative societies, savings banks, and "money clubs" all contribute to stave off serious distress, and it is only in exceptional circumstances that public relief agencies are necessary or are availed of by the Lancashire operative. It has been so in the present instance. Bury has been the town to suffer the most, but even there the working people have exhibited a characteristic aversion against accepting public charity. For the rest, the short time and stoppages have been coincident with the period of the year when the cotton operative takes his annual holidays, and there has been little diminution in the patronage which the Lancashire artizan has given to his favourite holiday resorts. The fact that the mass of the workers in the cotton industry have been under no necessity to forego their yearly trip to the sea side, whether for a few hours or a few days, has been taken by writers who know little of their ways to indicate habits of extravagance and want of prudence. But provision for these trips as well as for the stringency of "short time" is made when work is plentiful, and it so happens that no class of workers is better able to face a period of industrial gloom than the spinners and weavers of the cotton manufacturing districts. A family which suddenly finds its income diminished must suffer some inconvenience, but the Lancashire mill operative, knowing that this eventually must, by the exigencies of trade, occur, prepares for it in prosperous times, and when the pinch comes is able to draw on his thrift associations and his trade union. Were this not the case a period of trade depression such as that through which the industry has passed would be attended with appalling misery and suffering. The Lancashire worker in addition to his other qualities is a reflective individual with a pronounced disposition towards politics, and it is not improbable that his recent experience may have some bearing on the issue of Mr. Chamberlain's campaign.

At the outset Lancashire was dead against the ex-Colonial Secretary's proposals for fiscal reform. Where would Lancashire be without American cotton? demanded the practical Lancashire man when there were suggestions of a tax on imported raw material. But with that bogey removed came the crisis to remind employers and employed of the danger of depending too much on a single source of supply. Hard times and the fiscal agitation have turned the attention of those interested in the cotton industry to the possibilities of the British Empire supplying its own needs in this respect. In any scheme of this nature India has, of course, first claims to attention and the British Cotton Growing Association, which has come into being within the last six months, is assured that this country could easily grow a million bales of cotton especially suitable for the Lancashire market. At present, of the 1,200,000 bales which are annually exported from India not more than 70,000 bales go to Great Britain because of the unsuitability of most of the Indian product to meet Lancashire's requirements. Interesting experiments are being made with a view of improving the quality of Indian cotton, with results which Mr. Mollison tells us are hopeful for the future. The British cotton grower thinks that what is required to bring about the desired result is the establishment of seed farms, but the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India wishes first to see the production in Demonstration Farms of superior varieties which can be grown without risk. When we have made headway to that extent, he says, the establishment of seed farms in every cotton growing district will have to be dealt with. South and West Africa, Queensland, and the West Indies also provide fields where attention is being directed to the development of cotton growing. For some time to come America must remain the chief source of supply for Lancashire, but the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of preferential tariffs would give a great impetus to the cultivation of cotton within the British Empire, leading ultimately to a production which would free British Manufacturers from dependence on the American crop and the operations of Yankee speculators. Lancashire's perception of that fact will undoubtedly greatly influence the issue of the fiscal fight.

THE BOMBAY CUSTOMS.

One indication of the gradual return to prosperity in the Presidency of Bombay is to be found in the statistics given in the report on the Customs administration of this port for the official year 1902-03. There was in that period an increase of over 4½ lakhs of rupees in the net revenue of the port, notwithstanding the fact that the figures for the year 1901-02 exceeded the average for the previous four years by over twenty lakhs. This satisfactory state of things was mainly due to extraordinarily large importations of silver bullion and coin and other metals, a considerable increase in respect of mineral oils, and improvements in respect of the figures relating to liquors and wines, hardware, wearing apparel, wood and timber, and articles by post. The maintenance of the figure relating to importations of hardware, under which head is included machines, tools, and implements, to be worked by manual or animal labour, indicates that the mill industry is recovering from the depression caused by plague and famine. An evidence of the same thing is to be found in the increase in the revenue from the textile production which amounted to over Rs. 60,000. On the other hand there was a very considerable decrease in imports of sugar, and this was brought about by the imposition of the special duties levied on bounty-fed sugar. The revenue of the continental ports and land customs stations exhibited a decrease, and this is attributed to smaller importations of salted fish, cocoanuts, and copra. This was due entirely to vagaries of the season. The year was a very bad one for fishermen. Transactions in salt declined considerably during the last three months of the official year in anticipation of the reduction of the duty on salt. The report contains few allusions to offences against the Customs. The most common infringements of the Customs Act were landing and shipping unmanifested goods, landing goods in excess of the manifested quantities, leaving the proper route of voyage, non-production of documents, and sailing without port clearance. Condign punishment was meted out to the pirates who were arrested and convicted by the efforts of Mr. Judge and his coast guard inspectors, and it was ordered that the boats concerned should be burned. This should prove a powerful deterrent against would-be pirates in the future.

ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.

From a Press communique, published in another column, it will be found that although Government does not give us the assurance that was asked for, in respect of the manufacture of anti-plague serum, it states that serum manufactured "either by the process which was in use up to the middle of 1902, or by the new process which was introduced in that year by Professor Haffkine who considers it an improvement," is available. If the object of its use were something else than the prevention of plague we should agree in regarding the new process as an improvement. But considering that prevention is desired and that serum prepared by the "improved method" was used in the Mulkowal disaster, we would urge upon the authorities concerned the most stern refusal of any serum but that guaranteed to have been prepared by the method in use up to the middle of 1902 which was approved by the Plague Commission.

Reports have reached Quetta of the explosion of a large magazine in the earthen rampart of the Kelat-i-Ghilzai port, Afghanistan, killing some sixty men and doing great damage to the fortification.

The following are further particulars of fighting in the Aden Hinterland, reported by Reuter. Several outrages having been committed on the line of communications of the Boundary Commission by the peoples of the village of Naklan, situated within the hills, about fifteen miles south-east of Zimil, the village was destroyed by a small column under Brevet. Lieut-Col. English, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, on the 17th instant. The following casualties occurred:—2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Dangerously wounded, since dead, No. 5710, Private Keegan; dangerously wounded, No. 5584, Private Larr; slightly wounded, No. 5973, Corporal Gaffney; No. 6367, Private Daly; No. 380, Driver Deesaing, No 6 Mountain Battery; No. 1918, Private Debising, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. A telegram, which reached India yesterday (Tuesday), reports that the wounded are progressing favourably.

Although Sir Andrew Fraser, President of the Police Commission, expressly recommended the early publication of the Commission's Report, it appears doubtful whether the report will be allowed to see the light at all. The idea is apparently entertained in certain quarters that its publication might not be in the public interest. However, a clear understanding on the point may be expected shortly.

The Burma Association has been recently formed in Rangoon. The Association has been formed on the lines of the British India Association of Bengal and the Bombay Presidency Association and a strong and representative Council has been appointed. The aim of the organisation is mainly to make the views of the public it represents known in high places.

Two soldiers of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders were assaulted and hurt by three Mahomedans at Calcutta the other day. The case came on for hearing at the Police Court on Monday, but owing to the regiment having to leave the station on the 15th instant, the complainants had to withdraw the case, and the accused were, in consequence, discharged.

In view of the increasing usefulness of the laboratory of the Imperial Bacteriologist at Muktesar, and of the enhanced demands upon it, the Government of India have decided to extend the building, and to enlarge and improve the machinery. Up to the present three different sera have been worked out by Dr. Lingard. The anti-rinderpest serum is now in enormous demand, and is being manufactured in wholesale quantities for issue to inoculators in the field.

THE CINQUE PORTS.

LORD WARDENS: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

In discussing the probabilities connected with the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, vacated by the death of Lord Salisbury, a good many people overlook the fact that a member of the House of Commons accepting this post is compelled to go to his constituents for re-election. When Lord Palmerston became Lord Warden in 1861, in succession to the Marquis of Dalhousie—six years after the abolition of the peculiar jurisdiction of the ports—the question arose whether the salary formerly payable by the Crown having been withdrawn, the office could any longer be regarded as one of profit within the meaning of the statute of Queen Anne. After careful consideration, however, the Law Officers of the Crown-Lord Westbury (then Sir Richard Bethell) and Sir William Atherton—came to the conclusion that, as the warrant granted "all manner of wrecks" and all "fees, rewards, commodities, emoluments, profits, privileges, and other advantages whatsoever to the said offices belonging," including the occupation of Walmer Castle, a new writ must be issued and the precedent thus set was followed thirty years later when the mantle of the late Lord Granville, who succeeded Lord Palmerston in 1865, fell upon Mr. W. H. Smith. In the circumstances, no one need be surprised at a little delay in the filling up of the gap; for, as the "Times" remarked, "in these democratic days, when constituencies are moved by every varying breeze of opinion, a Ministry must avoid taking unnecessary risk, especially at critical moments, when the bonds of party allegiance are severely strained."

Although the Lord Wardenship is still technically an office of profit, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," it is in reality nothing of the kind. As a matter of fact, that part of the warrant granting fees and perquisites has been a dead letter for years. In the days of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Palmerston the proceeds from the sale of wreckage brought in a hand some income; but under the present arrangement the Lord Warden gets no special privilege beyond the right to occupy Walmer Castle. With regard to the maintenance and equipment of the Castle there is also a word to be said. It is true that the State undertakes the duty of keeping the fabric in repair, and that certain historical relics, such as the Duke of Wellington's iron bedstead, Pitt's chair, and a few pictures, are never removed from the building. But the Lord Warden has to provide his own furniture, to bear the cost of all decoration, outside the building as well as inside, and to incur considerable expense in connection with the grounds. When the subject is looked at from the purely financial point of view, it is estimated that, under existing conditions, the extra expenditure imposed upon the Lord Warden by virtue of his office outweighs the advantages of residence.

In Tudor and Early Stuart times the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports conferred many privileges, not the least important of which was the title of its owner to have from the town of Rye "the choyse of the third fishe for his household provision." Among the archives of the Corporation of Rye is preserved a letter addressed to the mayor and jurats of the borough by Lord Zouche, who exercised authority over the Cinque Ports in the reign of James I., bearing directly upon this topic. This document contains a comp'aint "that of late there hath not bene that forwardness of respect given by the fishermen of your towne to such as I imploy to take upp for me, as hath bene used, and as I may bouldly say I have deserved." The writer is willing to let bygones be bygones; but he makes it clear that he will tolerate no laxity in the future, although he is certainly rather vague as to what will happen if his behests are disobeyed. To quote his own words: "I hereby require you to command the fishermen of your towne to deliver unto my officer such a proportion of fish as hath bene used, and att such reasonable rates as you shall thinke fitt, and if he shall refuse soe to doe that you do cause redresse therein." Should the Mayor of Rye fail to cure the contumacious ones, he is instructed to send their names to the Lord Warden.

Altogether the Rye fishermen of 400 years ago seem to have given a good deal of trouble, for some thirty years prior to the issuing of Lord Zouche's warning it was found necessary to enter a protest against their conduct on behalf of Queen Elizabeth, the allegation being that her Majesty was badly served by the fishers, and that the fish landed thereat were obtainable only at expensive and unreasonable prices. The fishermen were flatly accused of "evil and indirect dealing," in that "they keep not markets in convenient time after their boats return from sea, but hide and sell away their fish in secret," and of giving an undue preference to "disordered buyers, which do privately buy for London and other places in shops before her Majesty be served." In the circumstances the corporation are desired to make a regulation requiring all fishermen in the future to keep their market within one hour after their boats shall return from sea and that they then bring all their fish into the market and not to hide or keep it secretly back as they have used to do." Finally, an injunction is laid on the mayor to see that no buyer of fish for London or other places be suffered to buy until the yeoman purveyor to the Queen or his deputy has "bought so much as shall be needful for her Majesty's service, and none to be suffered to buy in any shops secretly."

Queen Elizabeth, by the way, persistently set her face against entrusting the control of the Cinque Ports to a Commoner. One of her Lord Wardens was Henry Brooke, the "unhappy" Lord Cobham, whose sister Elizabeth married Sir Robert Cecil (first Earl of Salisbury), the famous High Treasurer. On the death of Cobham, in 1597, the Earl of Essex tried his hardest to get the vacant post for his friend Sir Robert Sydney, brother of the better-known Sir Philip; but the Queen was obdurate, and appointed instead Cobham's son George, the eleventh baron, greatly to the chagrin of Sydney, who openly declared that the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports was the place in England that he desired almost above all others. In thanking Essex for his good offices, Sydney wrote (March 28, 1597): "Though I be no baron yet I dare say the Queen had done no unpleasing deed to the country if she had given me the charge of them (the Cinque Ports), neither is it so long ago since knights which could not speak of such alliances as I can have had that place. I am sure I had a grandfather a duke and an uncle that in their time bare the greatest sway in England; and my father, though he were no baron, possessed as great places of commandment as her Majesty can give any, and if they were all alive I durst say I had not done anything why they should be ashamed of me. But her Majesty will have a baron in that place: I would to God that the Spaniards would run away at the title of a baron, or that it would keep our men from running away, otherwise I fear me our country of Kent and Sussex will be honourably left to be spoilt and burnt."

Sir Robert Sydney sat in two Elizabethan Parliaments, being returned for Glamorganshire in 1593 and for Kent in 1597. He served with considerable success in the Netherlands, as may be gathered from the fact that after the engagement at Turnhout her Majesty wrote him a letter of thanks yet he did not obtain the preferment which he felt he deserved, and in one of his despatches to Essex he thus unburdened himself: "Truly, my lord, I begin to grow more weary seeing business increase daily upon me and likelihood of more and more troubles, and the longer I go forward the less cause to hope for any acknowledgement or requital . . . I have served here now a full 'prenticeship besides the time I spent before in her Majesty's Court and wars, and can truly say that yet I know not what it is to have credit or profit bestowed upon me." Better times were in store, however, for James I. had a great liking for Sydney, and created him successively Baron Sydney of Penshurst, Viscount L'Isle and Earl of Leicester. His ambition to be Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, however, was never gratified.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

REVIVAL OF WAR RUMOURS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FLEETS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

The daily supply of alarming rumours from Japan directs general attention to the Far East.

All that is positively known is that Russia has taken up a determined attitude about Manchuria, but there is no reason to suppose that Japan and the Powers are disposed to thwart Russia in her desire to safeguard her own peculiar interests in Manchuria provided Treaty rights are respected.

The Russian warships Czarewitch and Bayan have arrived at Port Said en route to China.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The Japanese Minister in London has received a telegram from his Government indicating that there is no need whatever for alarm. It is believed that this has been sent because of the alarmist rumours circulating in Europe which have reached Japan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 13.

A special cablegram from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 12th October, says that the correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Chefu telegraphs that the Russian fleet has sailed from Port Arthur taking field guns. The report has been circulated that both Russia and Japan are resolved upon war.

The "Standard's" Paris correspondent says that the Russians and Japanese are in sight of each other off Masampho.

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 13.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—In spite of continued rumours that hostilities are impending between Russia and Japan in well informed circles both here and at Washington, opinion is that they will be averted.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

NO IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION.

THE LESSONS OF THE WAR COMMISSION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, last night, said Government would not dissolve until the lessons of the War Commission report had been applied and the War Office reorganised.

He foreshadowed a reduction of the Income Tax.

THE TSAR AND ITALIAN SOCIALISTS.

VISIT TO ROME POSTPONED.

The Tsar has postponed his visit to Rome presumably on the advice of the Police.

The Tsar's decision which is tantamount to the abandonment of his visit to Italy is deeply felt at Rome.

It is generally believed to be due to the situation in the East and not to fear of Socialist demonstration.

[Shortly before the adjournment of the Italian Chamber for the summer recess Signor Morgari, of the Extreme Socialist party, introduced an interpellation protesting against the Tsar's forthcoming visit to Rome, and declared that if the Russian Emperor came the Socialists would hiss him. Since then the Socialists have been continually proclaiming their intention of hissing his Majesty. The entire Press, including the organs of the Moderate Socialists, united in condemning the attitude of the Ayanti, and a very strong movement against it also manifested itself in public opinion. Protests have been made by many associations, and steps are being taken to prevent any demonstration against the Tsar. The people of Rome feel very strongly in the matter, as they do not wish the city's reputation for hospitality, courtesy, and safety to suffer. The Government declared distinctly that the most severe measures would be taken to prevent manifestations against the august visitor, and as the Socialists intended to take advantage of certain local public functions to make demonstrations hostile to the Tsar it was announced that all such functions, processions, commemorations, etc, would be prohibited until after the Imperial visit. The Government's vigorous attitude met with universal approval.]

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

THE REFUGEES IN BULGARIA.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR REPATRIATION.

Negotiations are proceeding between Turkey and Bulgaria for the repatriation of 20,000 Macedonian refugees now in Sofia.

The Porte provides means for their sustenance while the refugees have promised to restore stolen property.

DROUGHT IN CAPE COLONY.

GREAT LOSSES OF STOCK.

FAMINE THREATENED.

A famine is threatened in Cape Colony owing to the protracted drought. Sheep and goats are dying by thousands, no oxen are left and no milk, and the mutton is uneatable.

THE CHINA COMMAND.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

Admiral Sir Gerald Noel succeeds Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge in command of the China Station.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND WAR.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

Captain Duff, British Vice-Consul in Abyssinia, has left England to join the Abyssinian force against the Mullah.

UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

It is believed that Lord Hardwicke will remain as Under-Secretary for India.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

POSITION IMPROVING.

The cotton position in Lancashire is improving and the mills at Bolton, which mainly use Egyptian cotton, expect to be working normally at the beginning of November

THE VICEROY'S RETURN TO SIMLA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 13.

It is notified that the Viceroy arrives here privately to-morrow afternoon.

H. M. S. FOX.

H. M. S. Fox proceeds to Singapore to replace the Hyacinth as a temporary arrangement.

AN AMMUNITION FACTORY.

The construction at a cost of seventy thousand rupees of a cannon cartridge factory in connection with the Wellington Cordite Factory is sanctioned.

SPECIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Provision is being made to admit of the following expenditure next year by the Government:—Seven lakhs on electric punkha pulling and lighting in barracks for British troops; six lakhs on the Central Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore; seven lakhs in connection with the steel and cartridge metal rolling mills at Ishapore; one lakh in connection with accommodation for the proposed Indian Coast Artillery Corps; eighty thousand rupees on accommodation for two additional native Mountain Batteries at Abbottabad; and half a lakh for developing the Government Horse and Mule-breeding Run and Depot in the Jhelum Canal Colonies.

CANTONMENT HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

A notification is under issue, declaring the Cantonment House Accommodation Act, 1902, operative in Shillong, Dibrugarh, Silchar, Jubulpore, Pachmarhi, and Dinapur Cantonments.

In order to obviate difficulty in providing house accommodation for civil officers a provision is to be inserted in army regulations to the effect that before a Military Officer belonging to a corps or department located in a cantonment can reside in the adjacent civil lines the consent of the Civil authorities must be obtained through the General Officer Commanding.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CAVALRY.

SIMLA OCTOBER 13.

General Elliot, Inspector-General of Cavalry, hands over charge to Colonel Haig at Bombay on the 31st instant. General Elliot is meanwhile on tour. He inspects the 6th Dragoons at Bangalore to-morrow, the Hosur Remount Depot on the 21st instant and the 26th, and the Light Cavalry and the 4th Hussars at Secunderabad between the 24th and the 30th.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

The Chitral Reliefs reached Drosh last Sunday, all well.

AN HONORARIUM.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an honorarium of Rs. 1,500 to Majors Williams and Meagher for their Farm Manual.

LORD AMPTHILL ON TOUR.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 13.

The Governor of Madras, accompanied by Captain Mathews, A.-D.-C., has left Ootacamund for a tour in the Anamalai Hills. His Excellency drove up the new Ghaut road being metalled en route by Mr. Colin Mackenzie.

THE CASE OF PRIVATE EMERSON.

The Government of Madras have issued orders to the Police Commissioner to supply Private Emerson's immediate wants pending his repatriation.

DACOITY NEAR AHMEDABAD

SENTENCE ON PATHANS.

AHMEDABAD, OCTOBER 13.

After a trial, lasting for nine days, before the Sessions Judge, Mr. Bacholor, in which nine Pathans were charged with committing a daring dacoity on August 5th in a village near Daskroi, Ahmedabad, three of the accused were sentenced to-day to five years' rigorous imprisonment and the remainder were acquitted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The undermentioned deserters from the 2nd Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, at present stationed at Colombo, having arrived in Bombay as stowaways on board U.S.H. Transport Summer on 8th October and apprehended by the Civil Police, are attached to the Colaba Depot pending disposal:—Private G. Brent, Joseph Kemp, John Kemp, W. Flynn, J. Gardwell. The prisoners are confined in the Royal Garrison Artillery cells at Colaba.

Lieut.-Colonel C. M. T. Wester, R.A., having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, during the absence of Colonel W. H. Riddell on leave on medical certificate, arrived at Bombay on Monday and took over the duties from Major G. S. Boome.

Sergeant William Lamson, 1st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, was accidentally drowned near Ahmedabad on the 9th instant when practising swimming horses.

Captain G. Bailey, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, has been appointed officiating Station Staff Officer, Fort Sandeman.

Captain G. J. Young, M.B., I.M.S., officiates as Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay [Command, vice Captain J. W tson vacated.

SOLDIERS' MEDALS IN PAWN.

MARWARIS PROSECUTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 13.

Two money lenders, Marwaris, named Tarachand Jetajee and Dulachand Jewrajee, carrying on business in Ghorpori Bazar, were placed before Colonel Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, and charged by the Police with receiving war medals, belonging to several men of the Buffs, in pawn. The prosecution was undertaken at the instance of Colonel Vyvyan, commanding the regiment, and was under Section 165A of the Army Act. The accused were convicted and sentenced, the first to pay a fine of Rs. 283, or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to pay a fine of Rs. 133, or in default also three months imprisonment.

The prosecution is said to be the first of its kind in India.

GOLF AT POONA.

The monthly medal competition was played at Yerrola yesterday with the following result:—

	Handicap	Score
Captain Kemble	8	82
Colonel Carter	3	85
Major Anderson	scratch	86
Captain Slack	16	92

Four other competitors sent no returns. The long grass rendered play very difficult.

The silver medal has now been won by Mr. T. Fry, C. R. Sandys, and Colonel Teversham and Captain Kemble who will have to compete among themselves for its final possession.

DEPARTURE OF THE BUFFS FROM POONA.

The headquarters of the Buffs, consisting of 12 officers and 696 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Colonel Vyvyan, left Ghorpore troopsiding this evening for Bombay en route to Aden. A large number of persons were present to see them off. They left their barracks after six, and were headed by the band of the Oxfords and the native regiment. As the train steamed out the bands struck up the National Anthem. The men gave hearty cheers.

The East Lancashire Regiment is expected to arrive to-morrow.

ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.

NEW METHODS AND OLD.

THE following is the text of a press communique which was issued yesterday by the General Department (Plague) of the Bombay Government, dated Bombay Castle, 13th October:—

"The Plague Research Laboratory is in a position to supply for the purpose of inoculation against plague, serum prepared either by the process which alone was in use up to the middle of 1902 or by a new process which was introduced in that year by Mr. Haffkine who considers it an improvement. Serum prepared by the former process has been supplied to the Punjab and to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and a large quantity is available for supply to any other authorities that may prefer it to that prepared by the new process."

(Sd). A. M. T. JACKSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

The following is a statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay from 1st to 12th October:—

Oct 2nd—Jaora 501, Barsi 201, and Ahmednagar 1,002 doses.
Oct 3rd—Bankipur 504, Jaipur 378, and Bijapur 1,038 doses.
Oct 5th—Hubli 205, Amraoti 2,027, Neemuch 303, Jaora 503, Baghelkhand 105, and Bhavnagar 48 doses.
Oct 7th—Ahmednagar 1,009 doses.
Oct 8th—Neemuch 606 doses.
Oct 9th—Jaora 1,006 and Wan 102 doses.
Oct 10th—Jaora 501 plus 1,507, Shore 502 doses.
Oct 12th—Belgaum 505 doses.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SOUDAN.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Soudan, Captain G. C. Henning, R. N. R., will sail to-day for England via Aden. She carries the 1st Bengal East Kent Regiment, comprising 21 officers, 2 ladies, and 1 child, 1 warrant officer, 1,004 non-commissioned officers and men, 23 women, and 38 children to Aden, and details to England, consisting of 20 officers, 10 ladies, 13 children, 38 men (invalids), 7 women, and 21 children, and 103 men (in health) 25 women, and 32 children; from Aden the Soudan conveys the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, comprising 17 officers and 524 non-commissioned officers and men, and various corps 1 officer, 108men(invalids) 1 women, and 4 children; and 139 men (in health) 14 women, and 25 children. The 1st Battalion the Buffs, with the baggage from Poona and details from Deolali, were railed to Bombay in four special troops trains. The troops and baggage were embarked as they arrived. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM BOMBAY TO ADEN AND ENGLAND.

Col and Mrs J C F Gordon and child, Indian Army
Lieut-Col and Mrs Hon R H Bertie, R W Fusiliers
Lieut-Col and Mrs C B Vyvyan, 1st East Kent Regt
Major and Mrs G B Russell, R A M C
Major and Mrs H M Adamson, R A M C
Major and Mrs E E Ravenhill and son, 1st East Kent Regt
Capt and Mrs A J Battine, R F A
Capt and Mrs W F White and son, Cheshire Regt
Capt and Mrs R P Thomas, R I Fusiliers
Capt and Mrs L P More, R A M C
Capt and Mrs W S Harrison and child, R A M C
Capt and Mrs B R Kirwan and 2 children, R A
Capt R E Power, 1st East Kent Regt
Capt L C E Knight, 1st East Kent Regt
Capt H A Terrain, 1st East Kent Regt
Capt T L Barker, 1st East Kent Regt
Capt W A examiner Yorkshire Regt
Capt C Newman, R A
Capt G F Hickman, 1st East Kent
Lieut H M Thomson, A S Highlanders
Lieut C N Ommaney, Indian Army
Lieut A L Field, Warwickshire Regt
Lieut W H Nicholas, 1st East Kent Regt
Lieut F E Baldwin, 1st East Kent Regt
Lieut L W Lucas, 1st East Kent Regt
Lieut M Beevar, 1st East Kent Regt
Lieut C E Edward Collins, Devonshire
Lieut H W Green, 1st East Kent
Lieut T T Okes, 1st East Kent
Lieut A F Cusins, R E
Lieut A P Hogg Royal Scots
2nd Lieut A Trueman, 1st East Kent
2nd Lieut H G Smith, 1st East Kent
2nd Lieut L H Smith, 1st East Kent
Wife of Major Johnston and child, Indian Army
Family of Capt Reynolds,
Miss C List
2nd Lieut A B Harley, 1st East Kent Regt
2nd Lieut H B Patter, 1st East Kent Regt
2nd Lieut G Lee, 1st East Kent Regt
2nd Lieut R C Slacke, 1st East Kent Regt
2nd Lieut H S Hardy, 1st East Kent Regt
2nd Lieut H W Hewett West Yorkshire Regt
2nd Lieut Sands, R N L Regt

FROM ADEN TO ENGLAND.

2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Lt Col H T Hicks
Bt Lt Col T P English
Capt R A Booth
Bt Major H C Smith
Bt Major E Fetherstonhough
Capt H Higginson
Capt G W Jory
Capt C Garvice
Lieut C T Grimshaw
Lieut J Harkord
Lieut G J Wheeler
Lieut E Smith
2nd Lieut B Maclear
2nd Lieut J Robinson
2nd Lieut E Seymour
2nd Lieut W Higginson
Lt and Qr mr J Burke
Lt Col Stuart, R A M C

WHATEVER may be the ultimate fate of General Beresford Lovett's scheme for providing Simla with a permanent water-supply and electrical installation, a necessity appears to exist in the meantime for endeavouring to meet the immediate needs of the population. Another water crisis, not less grave than that of last June, may be in store for Simla next summer, says the "Pioneer" unless timely steps are taken to augment the resources of the present catchment area. To this end an expenditure of perhaps a lakh of rupees may have to be added to the enormous sum already sunk on the Charot Nullah scheme. However, the matter is now engaging the earnest attention of the Punjab Government and the probability is that the pumping machinery will be much increased.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN AMERICA.

THE WALKING DELEGATE AND THE BUILDING TRADE.

London, September 26th.—Mr. G. W. Smalley, the New York correspondent of "The Times," states that Samuel Parks, who recently achieved some notoriety as walking delegate for the Bridgement and House Smiths' Union, and who was convicted on a charge of blackmailing employers, has secured control of the Convention of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers at Kansas. The effect of this move is, Mr. Smalley points out, to give Parks the New York building trade by the throat. The employers expect that as a result, building operations will be practically suspended for twelve months. Parks, it is stated, threatens to tie up the great East River bridge works.

MR. BRODRICK AS WAR SECRETARY.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S TRIBUTE.

General Sir John French, commanding the 1st Army Corps at Aldershot, speaking yesterday at a military dinner at Farnham, in Surrey, paid a tribute to the Secretary of State for War. British soldiers, he said, gratefully recognised Mr. Brodrick's energy and skill in grappling with military problems. The army, he added, had made enormous strides in effecting reforms under him.

THE ENGLISH TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Warner, the captain of the English team of cricketers for Australia, was interviewed before sailing from London.

He expressed his confidence in the team. Every member was, he said, a fine cricketer and a splendid trier. "Anyhow," he added, "they will not lose the rubber if trying hard will win it."

THE NATIVE QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. BOTHA'S VIEWS ON LAND TENURE.

London, September 26th.—Mr. J. X. Merryman one of the Bond leaders, recently expressed surprise at Mr. Louis Botha's action in advocating the breaking up of the native territories, a policy which, he declared, was absolutely at variance with that favoured by the Africander Bond.

Mr. Botha has since explained that what he really advocated was the substitution of individual tenure of land for the present tribal tenure, believing it was better calculated to promote the rapid civilisation of the natives.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RESIGNATION.

FAREWELL OF AGENTS-GENERAL.

London, September 27.—The colonial agents-general have arranged to attend in a body at the Colonial Office to bid farewell to Mr. Chamberlain before he actually hands over his port folio to his successor. Mr. Balfour has left Balmoral, where he has had an audience with the King and is returning to London. Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner for Canada in London, when interviewed regarding the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain and some of his colleagues, said that he was entirely in accord with the Colonial Secretary's views. His opinion was that the change in the Cabinet would benefit the Empire generally and the Canadians admired Mr. Chamberlain's chivalrous resignation.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

London, September 27.—Mr. Chenhall has been gazetted Consul in Melbourne for Mexico, and Sir Malcolm M'Eachern has been gazetted Consul for Japan in Melbourne.

BRITISH ARMY EQUIPMENT.

NEW CAVALRY SWORD AND A NEW GUN.

The Special Committee of Military Experts appointed by the War Office to consider the best armaments for the British Army has decided to rearm the cavalry with a new light straight-thrusting sword.

The Artillery Committee has adopted a fifteen-pounder quick-firing gun for the field batteries. This new gun, which has been tested at Rockhampton with shrapnel firing at 6,500 yds., is considered by many authorities to be behind the weapons with which the armies of Europe are armed, as they have a range of 10,000 yds.

THE POWERS AND MOROCCO.

A FRENCH PROTECTORATE.

A BRITISH QUID PRO QUO.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that arrangements have been made between France and Great Britain, and that Spain has acquiesced in them, with the knowledge of Italy to establish a French protectorate over a neutral strip of territory, along the coast of Morocco, Great Britain is to be compensated by exchanges with France elsewhere. This arrangement indicates that France is ready to intervene to help the Sultan of Morocco.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Berlin states that it has been arranged that Italy shall receive Tripoli for her acquiescence, and that Great Britain's protectorate over Egypt shall be recognised and strengthened.

Germany is satisfied with the commercial privileges which the policy of the open-door in Morocco will afford.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

MR. CHARLES SCHWAB'S SCHEME.

Mr. Charles Schwab, ex-president of the American Steel Trust, is arranging to establish industrial schools in the chief centres of the United States, on the basis of each town contributing a proportion of the cost. Two Pennsylvanian towns will receive, under the scheme £20,000 each.

STEEPLECHASING IN FRANCE.

A JOCKEY KILLED.

W. Wright, the leading steeplechase jockey of France, has been killed as the result of an accident at the Saintonge races.

THE report of the Delhi and London Bank, Ltd., for the half-year ended 30th June last, to be presented at the meeting on the 7th proximo, states that the net profit realised during the six months amounts to £7,218, which, added to the balance of £4,939 brought forward from the previous half-year, gives a total at credit of profit and loss account of £12,207. The Directors recommend a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, placing £500 to doubtful accounts, and leaving £4,955 to be carried forward.

THERE is one stall at the Petit Palais (writes a correspondent) which to many will be found far more captivating than the more splendid shows around. This is the display of toys—"Pour les Humbles;" in other words, an infinite variety of objects ranging in price from two to ten sous. Nothing that skill and inventiveness have achieved for the delectation of youthful millionaires equals in interest and instructiveness these toys designed for the poor. All the lightness, elegance, and airiness of the costly play things are here, in fact, in so far as attractiveness is concerned. The twopenny swing with its two occupants, or fivepenny negress dancing a cake-walk, lose little by comparison with duplicates costing gold pieces. The cheaper wares are, of course, excessively fragile, but then they will fall into careful little hands, and most likely long outlast the expensive gifts heaped upon "blase" youngsters. There is something really pathetic about these exquisite pennyworths.

BISHOP MACARTHUR'S RESIGNATION.

HIS FAREWELL TO BOMBAY.

THERE can be no two opinions that, in the retirement of Bishop MacArthur, the educated natives of the presidency, no less than the members of the Church of England, lose a learned scholar and divine who took an earnest interest in the welfare and improvement of every class of the community, and was always ready to the call of duty in doing good in a variety of ways. The entire native community must feel the loss of the genial head of the Diocese in the presidency who had done his best to promote the cause of social and moral amelioration and tried both by precept and example to bring into closer contact the European and native sections of the community. Ever courteous, considerate, and sympathetic towards the natives of this country, Bishop MacArthur has gathered around him a large and admiring circle of friends, who cannot but feel the disadvantages of a separation from him. It is matter of common knowledge how earnestly and zealously the Bishop has helped on every charitable and philanthropic movement started in Bombay to relieve the sufferings of a hard-pressed and sorely tried population. By his genuine piety, great scholarship, and generous instincts, he has won the esteem and regard of all classes of the community. With a remarkable large-heartedness he has always striven to be of use and service to the people in whose midst his lot had been cast for the last five years. It is gratifying to know that he is to hold an important position in the Church at home, and that in a better climate, as the Suffragan Bishop of Southampton, he will have the satisfaction of giving full scope to his ability and activity. He will carry with him the good wishes of a numerous community, whose appreciation of him has been as whole-hearted as of those to whose spiritual needs he was appointed to minister.

Dr. James MacArthur was born in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, in 1843, and his education was at home until he was twelve years of age. He then went to the Glasgow Academy, which was at the time considered a great school in Glasgow, and there he prepared for the University, and was at the top of his class every year in Classics. He then went to the University of Glasgow, where he studied for four years, and graduated M. A. in 1867. He also got a prize for the best essay on Moral Philosophy in his year. In the year 1863, Dr. MacArthur started on a tour round the world, visiting all the Australasian colonies, and returning home after a year's absence. He then entered upon his preparations for the law, learned the routine of business in a solicitor's office, and afterwards attended the office of a "signet" in Edinburgh to learn the procedure of the courts, at the same time attending the lectures delivered in the Faculty of Law in the Edinburgh University. Having studied law for two years, Dr. MacArthur was called to the Scottish Bar in 1871. As a member of that Bar he practised for about five years in the Supreme Courts and the Courts of Sessions. About that time he had joined as a member of the Inner Temple, London, and he continued a member of it although he had not been called to the English Bar. But he had always had a strong taste for theological studies, and he left the law in 1878 with a view to taking the orders. He studied theology for a year at the Divinity College at Caddesdon, Oxford, and was afterwards ordained by the present Bishop of Gloucester to the curacy of St. Mary de Redcliffe, Bristol, taking the first place at his ordination both as deacon and priest. In the year 1880 Dr. MacArthur was posted to the Rectory of Lamplugh, Cumberland, and made himself very popular as Rector for a period of eight years. He mixed freely among the people, learned their wants and wishes, and, by a sympathetic and kindly treatment of them, gained their respect and good will. He was afterwards presented to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Totehill Field, Westminster, where he worked zealously for five years. Dr. MacArthur was presented afterwards by Bishop Temple to the vicarage of South Acton, Middlesex, where he continued to discharge the duties of the office for a period of six years. In Westminster, he completely restored his church; and in South Acton he did much to complete a large collection of parochial buildings in that highly organised parish.

On the 18th November, 1898, Dr. MacArthur was nominated to the Bishopric of Bombay by the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton. He was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey previous to his departure for Bombay. He received a warm welcome from the clergy and laiety of the diocese, which had been practically without a Bishop for about a year, Dr. Mylne, his predecessor, having gone on furlough in July, 1897. Dr. MacArthur at once entered on a tour through the diocese and administered those sacred rites which belonged to his high office. From February to November, 1901, he went home on medical certificate. While at home in the latter year, he delivered the anniversary sermon on Indian Nationality in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, which produced a very favourable impression. From January to May, 1902, in addition to his own duties, Dr. MacArthur officiated as Bishop and Metropolitan of Calcutta. From September, 1902, to February, 1903, ill-health compelled him again to be absent from the diocese on medical certificate; and now the same cause compels him to retire from his office. In India, during the five years' tenure of his office, the Bishop has endeavoured to unite, in friendly co-operation, the various sections of the clergy and the laiety among them. He had succeeded in establishing a Diocesan Missionary Conference. He had devoted a great deal of his time to tours in the diocese, visiting frequently all the principal missions and stations; and he has tried to set on foot a scheme for the building of a new Cathedral in Bomb y although it has not been found practicable financially to take the scheme in hand at once. The Bishop has held two visitations of the clergy, one in 1901, and the other on the eve of his departure Bishop MacArthur has delivered many addresses to educated Indians in Poona and Bombay. He has, besides, contributed a number of articles to the "Indian Church Quarterly Review," "East and West," and other periodicals. During the last few days Poona and Bombay have demonstrated their regard and esteem for the retiring Bishop in a highly complimentary manner. The enthusiastic reception accorded to him on the grounds of the Bombay Education Society by the European community on Monday evening was decidedly gratifying. The native community have not lagged behind in showing a warm appreciation of the Bishop's large-hearted sympathy for them, and they were present in large numbers at Mr. Tata's mansion last evening to honour Dr. and Mrs MacArthur.

RECEPTION AT THE TATA MANSION.

A large and representative gathering of European and native ladies and gentlemen was held last evening at the Tata Mansion, Ie Waudby Road, to meet the Right Rev. Dr. James MacArthur, Lord Bishop of Bombay, and Mrs. MacArthur, who are leaving India on Saturday next. The reception was organised by a committee consisting of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Sir D. M. Petit, Bart, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar. The Lord Bishop and Mrs. MacArthur arrived at 5-30 p.m., and were received at the gateway by the members of the committee, who conducted them to the reception hall. Here they moved about, shaking hands with their numerous friends not without mixed feelings of pleasure and pain. Amongst those present were: The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Venble Archdeacon Scott, Sir Harkisondas Narottumdas, the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit, Mr. D. J. Tata, Mr. D. Gostling, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. H. Stanley Reed, Dr. J. Turner, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. C. M. Garsetjee, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Mr. D. E Wacha, Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Mr. Sorab K. Nariman, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Mr. H. C. Kurlavalla, Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. H. M Chichgar, Mr. N. A. Moos, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Dr. D. M. Dastur, Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, Mr. E. R. Khote, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and others.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said:—He had been asked—perhaps because he belonged to a profession to which his Lordship the Bishop at one time belonged—(laughter) to say a few words giving expression to their feelings of great and keen regret at the impending departure of his Lordship and Mrs. MacArthur from amongst them. That regret was very much heightened by the circumstance that it was owing to considerations of health that he was compelled to retire. He was sure that he was expressing the universal sentiment among them all when he said that short, as had been his stay among them they had come to regard him with feelings of esteem, of affection and of admiration, and he would add further of gratitude, such as had been unknown to them towards any of his predecessors. (Applause). This was the more remarkable, when they remembered that his position as head of the English Church in this Presidency was one in which it was not always easy to acquire their affection or to excite their gratitude. (Applause). The position of an Indian Bishop was one of peculiar difficulty and perplexity. He was the minister of a religion which earnestly sought to bring the people of every country within its pale. He was at the same time one of the highest officials of a Government which never did a wiser thing than when it proclaimed absolute and complete religious neutrality as the basis of its policy. In this Presidency, they owed it to the great and revered statesman who presided at its consolidation—Mountstuart Elphinstone, that this policy was firmly and unswervingly upheld. (Applause.) Himself a godfearing, religious man, he emphatically laid it down in his famous minute on education that to the mixture of religion even in the slightest degree with our plans of education. I must strongly object. It is, no doubt, not a little difficult to reconcile these two positions and the duties arising out of them. Recently, in the Bengal Presidency, matters threatened to come to a crisis. In this Presidency, they were fortunate in possessing a man like his Lordship who brought to the solution of the difficulty true statesmanship and in sight inspired and guided by sincere charity and large hearted and large-minded sympathy. (Applause). That large-hearted and large-minded sympathy was never more conspicuous than in the great sermon preached by his Lordship at St. Paul's Cathedral two years ago. He could not resist the temptation of reading a couple of extracts from it. His Lordship at that time said:—"I speak with the heartfelt respect of one who has conceived a high esteem for the people of India, and whose ambition is, if God will, to understand them to deserve and to win their friendship, to serve them with wisdom and with sympathy in all departments of their social life, and to be a fellow-worker with them in all that may further their national welfare . . . The craving for independence, for liberty, for recovered nationality, for powers and opportunities of self-government according to indigenous views and instincts corresponds very closely to the ruling passion in the hearts of the Jews. It is not indeed diffused among the people to the same extent . . . . But among the educated those who are the natural leaders of the people, whose lives are identified with India, who have nothing to look for from Western sources, whose only prospects lie in the progress of their country—the craving is deep and strong. It explains the restlessness which is observable on the surface of Indian life, the discontent, the fretfulness, the disposition to criticise, the tone of bitterness, the temper of suspicion and seeming unfriendliness. It is easy to mistake the significance of these things, to interpret them as evidences of a seditious spirit, and an attitude of disloyalty to our Government. I am convinced that they mean no such thing. . . . . The people are fully conscious of the advantages they owe to us. If they do not exactly like the foreigner they esteem and trust him all the same." These were noble utterances as thoughtful and true as they are highminded and sympathetic. (Hear, hear and applause). Therefore it was, that they were filled with deep regret at losing his Lordship and his kindly help-mate from among them. And in bidding them a cordial adieu they could assure them that their honest and most heartfelt wishes went with them for their long life, health and happiness. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chadavarkar said:—Testimonies to the respect and affection in which Bishop MacArthur was held in this Presidency had accumulated from all sides during the last few weeks, and the reflection was forced on them, why and how it was that one who was pre-eminently the representative of a foreign faith in this country, was able to win the Goodwill and esteem of communities divided from him and from one another by many differences of doctrine and habits. (Applause). The reason seemed to him to be that, in the first place, Bishop MacArthur had in him a good deal of the truly religious quality of humility. He called it a religious quality, but he was recently reading somewhere that humility was also the key-note of the scientific spirit of the times. Here, then, was a quality which both science and religion were agreed in calling a virtue, and that virtue Bishop MacArthur possessed in abundant measure. (Applause.) He had been among them for a very short time, but within that period he had secured and was leaving behind him the memory of a pious example cherished deeply by all who had known him. Gentle but not weak, stern but not severe, truthful without being proud, brave and meek zealous and patient they would think often and with kindness of Bishop MacArthur and his short stay among them.

LORD BISHOP'S REPLY.

The Lord Bishop, who was cordially received, in reply, said it would be quite impossible for him to express adequately the gratitude which he felt, and which he was quite certain Mrs. MacArthur shared with him, for the great kindness in organising this farewell gathering. He was exceedingly anxious to have the opportunity of bidding good-bye in some way to my kind Indian friends. He should have been very much ashamed of himself if he had left the country without making to them some kind of acknowledgment of the debt which he owed for their uniform courtesy, their friendliness, and their great generosity of attitude towards him personally during the whole time that he had been in that country. He thought it was his duty to have asked his Indian friends to come and see him and in some way be entertained by him. But he was at present without a home, and he did not know that he could find any very suitable place for such a gathering. And so the ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled there with that handsomeness of instinct, which was a characteristic of the Indian people, had done what he desired to do, and they had made him and Mrs. MacArthur their guests that afternoon, and given them in that exceedingly beautiful and handsome way that opportunity of bidding them farewell. He need not say that the word farewell was to him one of very great pain. If he were to go into all the considerations which seemed to make it necessary to say farewell, but he assured them that he passed through a period of very great suffering since the idea of their departure came upon the horizon, and the feelings which he had been experiencing would leave a mark upon his life which he did not think would ever be effaced, because it was to him a sincere and deep disappointment that it seemed to be right for him so give up that splendid charge in India. (Applause.) It seemed to him that the position of an Indian Bishop which had been referred to so ably and so eloquently by Mr. Mehta might be very narrow and insignificant one or it might be a very great and splendid position in very many ways. It depended altogether upon the conception which one formed of it and the attitude which one adopted in regard to it. He came to India with considerable hazard and anxiety and was genuinely distrustful of his own ability to fill that great position. He could not form any kind of forecast as to what the attitude of the Indians would be towards any one coming in the position of a Bishop. He was unfortunately ignorant—and most Englishmen were ignorant—of the circumstances and of the problems, intellectual, material, and moral, which affected them, and so he felt that he was going to a country in which it would be very difficult to acquit one-self with credit and competency. But the attitude adoped by the Indians swept away all his anxiety, and he began to feel that he had a distinct opportunity of doing good work among them. He had been all his life a clergyman, and though Mr. Mehta reminded him that he was a lawyer before he became a clergyman, he might mention that though a certain amount of time had been sacrificed, the fact that he had studied the law enabled him to make a more rapid progress in his profession. There had been a difficulty in his appointment, which he hoped would be remedied in the case of his successor. When a Bishop came from England he ought to be a youngish man. But he was digressing. He felt the greatest possible interest in the study of the mind of the Indian people. There were certain features in the Indian mind and consciousness for which he had the greatest admiration. They had a very keen, subtle, and refined intellect characterising the best type in India. They had the most wonderful power of self-discipline and self-reliance, and they had in them a very deep and true religious instinct. (Applause.) With these qualities he thought that India had a very great contribution to make to the future of humanity. He was one of those who believed that there were good essential elements common to all religions—(hear, hear)—and he thought that almost all religions, and all the greater religions of the world, had got capabilities of producing beautiful fruits, and he had seen beautiful fruits produced by all religions which he had observed in India. (Applause.) These religions had capabilities indicative of the aspiration of the soul and of guiding the soul in the higher

walks of spiritual life, and the experience of all these religions seemed to him to have those capabilities, and, therefore, whatever one might think of their deficiencies, still one could not help thinking that they possessed these powers, and one in these circumstances was never disposed to criticise them in any kind of narrow or unsympathetic way. (Applause.) He did not think he ever was a proselytiser. He had not asked on a single occasion any educated man or woman to embrace his religion. He had never done such a thing. What he desired was that the Christian religion, which he represented, should be looked at fairly and honestly. He was happy in the attitude he had adopted, and he had been privileged in the generosity and kindness which he had received from the assembly. He thought he was going away from a very grand position to see that gathering of highly cultured and educated people, which reminded him and enabled him to realise very fully and vividly the loss that would be suffered by him by leaving India. He would have to go and lead a provincial and domestic life in England—a far smaller life than the life of Bombay—not such a catholic life, not a varied life, not a kind of stimulating life full of diverse interests which Englishmen did not know, and which it was a pity that they did not know in regard to half the world which was under their own supremacy. He hoped he would be able to give them a little enlightenment, and just tell them what sort of a place Bombay was. (Applause.) Even educated and intelligent Englishman thought that there was no place like London, but there were other places besides London. He was proud of Bombay—(applause)—which was one of the greatest cities in the world, and he looked forward to its becoming a still greater place with better times when it would be free from the terrible scourges of plague and famine which had so terribly devastated the country. He looked forward to the prosperity of Bombay and to the great advancement in its intellectual and moral and material growth. (Applause.) He repudiated the idea that Englishmen were in India to advance their own interest through that country. He repudiated again the idea of a selfish purpose. If they were not there to do good to India to carry forward the social life, and to help her to make a contribution which she could make to the world, then he did not think that they should be in India at all. (Applause.) If they felt that they were not doing good to the country, then they had no right to continue in their present position. They were not there to obtain money and to acquire position; but they merely stood in the position of trustees, and their function and their vocation was to give a great opportunity in coming years to the Indian people to rise to the higher level of material, moral, and spiritual prosperity and by so doing to make a contribution to humanity which he believed could influence them to make. (Loud applause.) In conclusion he thanked the Assembly for the kindness shown to Mrs. MacArthur. (Applause.)

Mrs H. A. Wadia then garlanded the Lord Bishop Mrs. Chandarvarkar presented a superb bouquet of flowers to Mrs. MacArthur.

After partaking a light refreshment, the assembly dispersed.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

A QUESTION OF TENDERS.

There has been a good deal of adverse criticism of Calcutta Municipal methods in the Calcutta papers recently, and if the following incident is not an isolated one of its kind, there would appear to be some cause for dissatisfaction. It appears that in April last, the Corporation invited tenders for pumping machinery furthe Ballygunj Pumping Station. More than one Calcutta firm tendered. About the end of May one of these firms was informed that the General Committee had rejected all tenders received in connection with the supply of machinery to the Ballygunj Pumping Station, and ordered fresh tenders to be invited. No fresh tenders were, however, invited; but on the 15th June, a notice was issued and published, which stated that, at the meeting of the Corporation to be held on the 1st July 1903, the modified tender of Messrs. Jessop and Company be approved. This was a 'surprise packet' to the other other firms who had tendered on the first occasion. In reply to several applications for an explanation, one of the unsuccessful firms was informed, on the 27th July, that the Corporation had accepted the tender of the firm in question "as reconsidered and recommended by the General Committee on the 2nd June 1903." The other firms were naturally indignant that they had not been informed of the subsequent action taken by the General Committee. It should be remembered that on the 27th May, the letter from the Corporation stated that fresh tenders were to be invited and it was not until the 27th July, that the other firms were informed that Messrs. Jessop's original tender as modified, had been accepted on the 2nd June. Yet on the 22nd July, a post-card was issued by the Corporation, stating that the matter is receiving attention. After repeated demands for an explanation, the Corporation through their Secretary, expressed indignation at the somewhat unusual position taken up by the firm in question in asking to be informed why fresh tenders had not been invited especially as their tender was for precisely the same type of pumping engines as Messrs. Jessop's. The complaint is not that another firm got the contract but against the attitude and proceedings of the Corporation. We understand that the firm in question has laid the whole of the correspondence before the Bengal Chamber of Commerce so as to bring the matter to the notice of the Government of India—"Pioneer."

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

FEARS OF ANOTHER RISING.

"The Hongkong Telegraph" of September 26th says:—Writing from Canton on the 20th ult., it will be remembered, our correspondent observed, that it had been officially reported to the Viceroy and Governor there, by the local authorities, that they had discovered a plot for another rising such as that which proved abortive by the timely and friendly warning communicated to the Chinese officials by the Hongkong Government in January last. The report stated that rebel uniforms had been discovered, the date for the revolt being fixed for the 13th ult. or the 19th September.

It would appear from latest information that the spirit of revolt has been lying dormant and is awaiting the first opportune moment to burst forth into activity. A well-known Hongkong Chinaman with foreign education was in receipt, yesterday, of an urgent telegram from a mandarin in Canton urging his friend to remove his wife and family with all haste from the City of Rams where they are now residing. The message adds that in official circles there is considerable misapprehension of the doings of the populace. It has been represented to the authorities that a rising might break out any time within the next week.

THE HOMELESS LEPER FUND.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Homeless Leper Fund acknowledges with thanks the following donations received since the beginning of this year:—

	Rs.
From the Hon. Mr. G. C. Whitworth ...	50
From H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore ...	250
From Mr. Khimjee Assur Virjee	51
From Mr. Khimjee Assur Virjee	50
From Lodge Aryan	50
From Mr. H. D. G. Jodhpore through Proprietors Jam-i-Jamshed	9
From Mr. H. Pack	25
From Mr. Janardhan Gopal Government paper for	5,000
From Bai Dinbai Muncherjee Eduljee Auenwalla	25
From An anonymous donor.....	101
From Mr. K. M. Pavrey.....	10
From Mr. Shivram Vishnu Rangnekar	50
From Messrs. Powell & Co.....	36
From Mr. Bhanjee Rowjee	15
Total...Rs...	5,722

Some business houses at Vladivostock, supported by American capital, have formed a syndicate to construct a railway about 500 kilometres (300 miles) long from Khabarosk to the bay of Castries on the Gulf of Tartary. This enterprise, writes the "Memorial Diplomatique," will bring the island of Sakhalien nearer to Siberia and will enable Russia to utilise on that island, the port of Due the largest and most sheltered harbour on the Russian Pacific coast.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

DEPARTURE OF WARNER'S TEAM.

RUGBY FOOTBALL PROSPECTS.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCCER LEAGUES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

St. Pancras Station has seldom seen a more enthusiastic crowd than that which gathered on Friday, to wish success and god-speed to the English team going out to Australia. The congregated thousands were not only an evidence that the national feeling of goodwill towards cricketers overbore all professional and personal jealousies but were a striking proof of the cosmopolitan character of the game. All classes of the community turned out to do honour to the occasion, from the Lord Chief Justice to butchers' boys, from staid clergymen to the "Surrey Poet." The attendance of fashionably-dressed ladies was surprisingly large, and the parsons were present in great strength. The departure for Tilbury was timed for 10.50, but it was quite impossible for the station officials to get the train away to time. The large amount of personal luggage, including many deck-chairs and seagoing comforts, were, for one thing, conveyed from the cabs and omnibuses with difficulty, owing to the press of the crowd. Each player was accompanied by a knot of hero-worshippers, and his arrival was the signal for a hearty expression of welcome. Lord Alverstone was early on the scene, and in his saunter up and down No. 5 platform, stopped often, to greet M. C. C. officials, and say an encouraging word to the players. Lord Hawke was another notable figure, and was the first to shake hands with the English captain on his arrival at about a quarter to eleven. Mr. Warner, who wore a straw hat with blue, yellow, and white colours, proceeded at once to his reserved first-class compartment, and there held an informal reception. Scores of people pressed forward to grasp his hand and wish him well. The Lord Chief Justice, in thoroughEnglish fashion, said, as he took the popular player's hand and shook it heartily, "Good luck to you, Mr. Warner," and the captain, evidently touched by the friendliness of the great man, responded, "Thanks—thanks, awfully, your lordship. It was extremely good of you to come to-day." Lord Alverstone moved his hand deprecatingly, "It is a pleasure to me, Mr. Warner, to come and wish well to you and the team."

An incident which pleased the crowd immensely was when Warner, amid the pleasant confusion of greetings, caught sight of Sam Woods, the Somersetshire stalwart. "Come here, Sammy," he shouted, and as the slogger stepped forward for a little chat, there was a crow of delight from the bystanders. Beyond a mere expression of confidence in his team, Warner could hardly be expected to say much to the large contingent of newspaper men present. "Taking it all round, I think it is a very good team, both in the batting and bowling departments," he said, and added, with a laugh, "But you know, it is hardly for me to praise them at the present moment. We hope to let you see when we get there." Relf, the Sussex representative had a few parting words of interest "I think it is a very well-balanced team," he said, "The batting is very good, and we have the best of bowlers. It is, however, a great pity that Fry is not coming with us. Everybody is likely to get runs; even Strudwick, I think, will turn out well, for we do not expect to have wet wickets out there. I think it is a team likely to make a very good show on hard wickets." When the train got under way to the cheering of a great multitude, it was found that only half of the team would, after all, join the Orontes at Tilbury. Mr. Bosanquet arrived a few minutes late, and he will, consequently, have either to join his colleagues at Plymouth, or travel overland next week, with Hirst, Rhodes, Tyldesley, Hayward, Arnold and Lilley. The last-named, by the way has not decided to join the boat at Marseilles merely to save time. It is known that he is a very poor sailor, and the discomfort of his last voyage almost had the effect of causing him to refuse this year's invitation to go to the Antipodes. The crowd found much amusement during the waiting period and after the departure, in listening to "Old Craig," the cricketing poet, whose ballads found a very ready sale. In addition to a stave in congratulation of "Tommy Strudwick," Craig had composed four verses of "Success to Captain Warner and his Men 'Down Under.'"

A. F. Roberts, who was to have captained the Cambridge fifteen this season, will, unfortunately, not be in residence. He suffered a sad loss through the recent sudden death of his father, and has had to return to New Zealand to look after family affairs. It is very doubtful whether he will return to Cambridge. Roberts was the best forward in the famous Merchiston team of 1900-1—the best side ever put in the field by any school. They won all their matches and scored 288 points to 0. Roberts, though never quite playing up to the promise of his school days, was a fine forward, an honest worker in the tight, and brilliant in the loose. He was a splendid leader and will be a great loss to the Cambridge fifteen. We may see him home again when a New Zealand team visit England. He was of Scottish descent, and, like Orr, played for the London Scottish, and in the Scowish trial on that qualification. Edinburgh University have for some seasons been the strongest club in Scotland, and have certainly played the most brilliant and attractive game. Their strength has been mainly in the excellence of their backs, who have practically formed the back division of Scotland. This season Edinburgh promise to be almost as strong as ever. E. D. Simson, who may fairly be described as the best all-round half in Britain, will captain, the side, and will have at his command A. N. Fell, J. B. Allison (the Irish International), J. S. Macdonald, and possibly W. H. Welsh, A. B. Timms seems to have finally made up his mind to retire, so that one of the centre positions in the third line will have to be filled. Other Internationals who retire are West (forward) and Fassen (half). The team visit Oxford and play Cambridge at Edinburg, while it is possible that a match may be arranged with the United Hospitals in town. It seems a pity that the game with Oxford could not be played at Queen's Club. It would draw one of the biggest crowds of the season. Edinburgh clubs, owing to the telexing effect of the air, are seldom seen to advantage at Oxford.

Newport visit Scotland this season, and will play the Watsonians and Edinburgh University, the joint holders of the Scottish Championship. It has often been said that the Welsh clubs would not be so successful against the best Scottish clubs if some of the matches were played in Scotland, and not all in Wales, as has been the case. The Newport tour should throw some light on the matter. Swansea were badly beaten by the Watsonians the only time they visited Scotland. Kent promise to be quite as powerful this season as last. All the players who so nearly brought the championship south will be available, with the addition of Livesay, the old international, who will add to the resources at half. The forwards will all be available, and if they play as against Somerset and Surrey the pack will take a lot of beating. Provided A. E. Hind is sufficiently recovered from his injury, received when in South Africa, to play regularly, the R. U. should keep this fine player before them. In Leicester he is considered a much more finished, and far more dangerous three-quarter, than Miles, who, with all his excellence, is decidedly erratic. With Simpson on one wing and Hind on the other, England would have a pair of scorers without superiors. Good centre "threes" promise to be scarce this season, and Scotland is lucky to have a ready-made centre in the person of L. M. Mac Leod, who, on school form, should prove a second Timms. The strength of Rugger football in South Africa, as proved in the matches with the English team on tour is mainly due to the war. Old internationals are plentiful, and played their hardest against the tourists. MacEwan, Frew, Ferris, and many others have all figured prominently in the games. The comparative lack of success of the English team has been due to weakness in the third line and forward. Only, W. P. Scott, of the forwards, has played consistently up to his home form. The other internationals have never done their powers justice. Possibly the hospitality has been on too generous a scale, However the visit will do the game in South Africa even more good than an unbroken series of successes for the visiting team might have done.

Football would be a tame game, both to play and to watch, if we could always forecast the result of a match between two given teams. As in racing and other sports, form is apt now and again to get turned upside down. Saturday's games furnished a nice crop of surprises. The defeat of Tottenham Hotspur by Queen's Park Rangers at Kensal Rise must, we suppose, be regarded as one of them. Really, though, the Spurs are but a shadow of their former selves. The weakness they have recently displayed in front of goal, was again very noticeable, and unless there is a drastic change in that quarter it is to be feared the team will have but a sorry record to look at when the end of the season arrives. That the Spurs possess a name it is still possible to conjure with was demonstrated on Saturday, for their visit to Kensal Rise attracted a crowd estimated at 15,000. It was just about as big a number as the ground would accommodate. But that fact did not worry the treasurer very much. Nothing was scored in the first half of the match, when Tottenham were playing with the wind, but after changing ends, Queen's Park Rangers quickly placed the issue beyond doubt, and finally won by a couple of goals to nil. In playing a draw game at Reading the men from Brentford probably did just as well as their most sanguine supporters hoped for. There can be no doubt they are a vastly improved team. For the moment they are at the top of the Southern League table of results, but they owe their position to the fact that they have played more games than any of their rivals. Southampton and Reading are really the leaders. The former on Saturday bagged a couple of points by beating Kettering without unduly exerting themselves. The new Plymouth Argyle Club delighted their supporters by sending West Ham home handsomely defeated. After playing two drawn games, Fulham have tasted the sweets of victory. They met New Brompton on Saturday, and after an interesting struggle managed to come out of the fray a goal to the good. Portsmouth did not journey to Bristol for the fun of the thing. They went to get points and took care to secure the two they were after. The Rovers were defeated by two goals to one. Wellingborough accounted for Northampton very comfortably. What were the Millwall team doing to allow Luton to beat them, and at Millwall, too? This was an amazing "turn up." Swindon just got the upper hand of Brighton and Hove. Only one goal was scored in the match, but it sufficed.

When we turn to the matches played in the First Division of the Football League we find that only three of the clubs who had the advantage of playing on their own grounds managed to inflict defeat on their opponents. Three other games ended in draws, so that three of the visiting teams appropriated the full measure of points. By gaining only one point in their game with Bury, Sheffield Wednesday find themselves deposed from the leadership by Sunderland, who continued their victorious career by beating Liverpool. Manchester City and Sheffield United are now the only other clubs in the division who can boast that they have won all their games. Indeed, every other club apart from the four mentioned has suffered one or more defeats. Manchester City, who seem to have returned to the front rank like giants refreshed, walked over Wolverhampton Wanderers, but in a free scoring game Sheffield United only beat Stoke by an odd goal—4 to 3. Newcastle United have no cause to look back with any satisfaction to their visit to Goodison Park, for Everton beat them by 4 goals to 1. In the other matches Blackburn Rovers beat Notts Forest; Notts County defeated Derby County, while Small Heath and Aston Villa and West Bromwich Albion and Middlesbrough divided points. The net result of it all is that the four top clubs are Sunderland, Sheffield Wednesday, Manchester City and Sheffield United, and the four at the bottom of the table are Small Heath Middlesbrough, West Bromwich and Liverpool, none of whom have won a match. Liverpool have played three games without notching a single point. The most interesting result in the Second Division was the victory of Preston North End over Bolton Wanderers. The latter have now lost three points in four games, and if there is much more of this sort of thing they will have to give up all idea of getting back into the First Division next year. Woolwich Arsenal substantially improved their goal average on Saturday, for they defeated Barton United by 8 goals to 0. Six of them were secured in the second half. The new Bradford Club did very well in beating Bristol City, and Grimsby improved their chance of getting back to the First Division by overcoming Chesterfield.

BOMBAY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

It is officially notified for the information and guidance of the public who require assistance in matters relating to the sanitary administration of the City, that the following are the places where information should be sent when assistance is required in case of urgency, for the Registration of Births and Deaths, and Medical Relief, and information as to all cases of infectious diseases, ambulance and disinfecting:—

DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICER DR. C. H. CAYLEY.

A Ward.—Health Department, Head Office Bombay Municipality. Divisional Health Office No. 1 Division Bombay Municipality, No. 1 District Registrar's Office No. 91-93 Frere Road, Modikhana Hospital, Health Department Stables at Fulton Road.

B. Ward.—Divisional Health Office, No. 1 Division Bombay Municipality No. 2 District Registrar's Office at Kolsa Mohalla (Old Fire-Brigade Station No. 3 District Registrar's Office House No. 945 Jail Road East, Dongri.

C. Ward.—Health Department Stables at Jail Road and at Fulton Road Divisional Health Office, No. 1 Division, Bombay Municipality, No. 4 District Registrar's Office, House No. 202 Bapu Khote Street. Health Department Stables at Null Bazar.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICER DR. W VENIS-

D. Ward.—Divisional Health Office, No. 2 Division, Near Byculla Bridge No. 5 District Registrar's Office House No. 248 Grant Road. No. 6 District Registrar's Office House No. 8 Kandewadi. Health Department Stables at Foras Road.

E. Ward.—Divisional Health Office. No. 2 Division Near Byculla Bridge. No. 7 District Registrar's Office House No. 8 Ripon Road. No. 8 District Registrar's Office House No. 11 Foras Road. Health Department Stables at Kamathipura. Maratha Hospital, Connaught Road—Parel Road.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICER DR. SORAB C. HORMUSJI

F. Ward.—Divisional Health Office, No. 3 Division Elphinstone Road near Parel Station of the G. I. P. Railway. No 9 District Registrar's Office House No 424. Naigam Road Health Department Stables at Dadar.

G. Ward.—Divisional Health Office No. 3 Division Elphistone Road near Parel Station of the G. I. P. Railway, No. 10 District Registrar's Office, House No. 1054 A Fergusson Road. Arthur Road Hospital Health Department Stables at Dadar.

For complaints as to the nuisance in connection with drains, privies, night soil, cutchra, refuse. Information should be given to the Divisional Health Officer Sanitary and Conservancy Inspectors are daily engaged in inspecting premises. Telephone connection is attached to each office.

A COURT-MARTIAL AT POONA.

ASSISTANT SURGEON SUSPENDED.

At a District Court-Martial held at Poona on the 30th September, Fourth Class Assistant Surgeon William Henderson, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Forces, was arraigned upon the following charges:—First.—Using insubordinate language to his superior officer, in that he at the Station Hospital, Poona, on the 12th September during the investigation of a charge preferred against him by Captain Delap, D. S. O., R. A. M. C., of insolence and hesitating to obey an order as to the method of holding a patient under choloroform during an operation. said Lientenant-Colonel Dodd, R. A. M. C., the Officer Commanding, Station Hospital, who was enquiring into the case, "I refuse to take orders from Captain Delap in a matter of that kind" or words to that effect. Secondly.—Disobeying a lawful command given by his superior officer, in that, he, after being placed in arrest by his Commanding Officer Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Dodd, R. A. M. C., did not hand over his sword when ordered to do so by First Class Assistant Surgeon H. R. Roche, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, his superior officer. They found the accused guilty of all the charges and sentenced him to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for a period of six calendar months. The sentence has been confirmed by General Sir Robert Low,

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. NERA.

The following is the list of passengers on board the s.s. Nera which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow at 4 p.m. The steamer will go straight into the Princes Dock No. A by that evening's tide:—

Attfield Mr J S
Alivizator Mr
Brittain Miss
Brandreth Mr
Baynon Deaconess Kathe rine
Bramley Mrs R C and infant
Black Col
Blunt Lt St J
Beurnel Mrs
Carew Mr and Mrs A J
Chambers Mr and Mrs W B
Cole Mrs
Crowdy Mr C
Chalayer Mrs
Combe Mr and family
Daperier Miss
Davidson Mr
Davur Mr
Dickmann Mr
Downsend Miss
Forsyth Mrs
Hopkins Mrs St M A R
Hart Miss
Howell Lt
Hope Capt J W
Hefferman Mr J L
Jonathan Mr
Jokanocu Mr
Kapadia Mr P H
Katelee Mr J D
Lang Mrs E B
Lamb Mr and Mrs R A
Lyle Mrs and family
Lisone Mr
Ostrehan Lt Col and Mrs
O'Mulley Lt Col W A W
O'Connor Mr and Mrs E P
Olivegates Mr
Palmer Major and Mrs
Preston Mrs
Pedraza Mr
Queripel Lt
Robinson Miss Cecily
Rumsby Mr and Mrs
Streatfield Mr
Streatfield Mr G
Schannet Mr
Thuillier Mrs W
Townsend Miss
Turning Miss
Parashand Mr J K
Ward Miss
Wood Miss
Zone Mr

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, presiding. There were also present Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Caffe, Dr. A. G Vegas, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

ACCOMMODATION OF WORKING CLASSES.

The Trustees proceeded to consider the circular on memorandum by the Chairman on a letter from the solicitors advising on the question of the Trustee's powers to acquire land by lease, purchase, or otherwise, for the construction of chawls which were not intended for the housing of those displaced under any of the Board's Improvement or Street Schemes, but which were required for schemes for the accommodation of the working classes After some discussion it was agreed to postpone consideration of the matter in order to get solicitors' opinion as to what were the powers of the Board in a matter of this description.

Consideration was given to the memorandum by the Chairman showing the available sites for housing the poor temporarily, in the neighbourhood of Scheme II and also to the advisability of providing accommodation on the Kennedy Sea Face for the poor, who were temporarily displaced by the operations of the Trust in connection with the Scheme II.

The Chairman said it would be sufficient if accomodation were provided for five thousand people. It was agreed that arrangements must be made for the construction of a thousand temporary rooms on the Kennedy Sea Face, and that the Engineer be requested to state what the approximate estimate of the costs would be.

The meeting was then adjourned.

POONA RACES.

11TH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday October 12.

The Kirkee Plate—Distance 1 mile.

Major Vans Agnew's b aus g Corrie Roy
Mr Noble's b aus g Planet
Mr Leslie's b aus g Spark
Mr Mill's b e h Mistry
Hon'ble Mr A A Spear's br aus g Sacristan by wire
Mr A W P's b aus m Min
Messrs G K and D D's Overture by wire

The Lanowli Plate—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr S A Wahed's b a h Salvation 13 3 3-4
Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's b a h Original 13 3 1-2
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Shaiboob 13 2
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 13 3
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 13 3 1-4
Mr Artin A Esayie's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1-2
Mr Artin A Essayes ch a h Deserter 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali Bin Talibs b a h Moon 13 3 3-4
Messrs Mustapha Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris 13 3 1-2
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber 13 3
Colonel Ecole's b a h Rocket 14 0
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee 14 0

The Khandalla Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Franklin's g a h Ferdosi 13 2
Aga S Shah's ch a h Winchester 13 1 3-4
Capt Wilson's g a h Greyleg 13 2
Messrs A Moshon M Shamian's g a h Clever Roy 13 2 1-4
Mr Abdulla Shamian's ch a h Galib 13 2 2-4
Mr Artin A Essajee's b a h Malabar 13 3
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13 3
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Nasser 13 3
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Young Taisseer 13 2 1-2
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mcumma 13 2 3-4 by wire
Mr M T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar 13 3
Mr F M Garde's br a h Kour Sahib 13 3
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyam 13 2 1 2

The Chinchwad Plate—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's b a h Original 13 3 1-2
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Magtoom aged
Messrs G S H Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13 3
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Galston
Mr Bennet's ch a h Selim 13 2 1-2
Mr Love's ch a h Silvermane 5 years
Mr Percy Fresher's b a h Taliman

The Kirkee Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Noble's b aus m Miss Berinie 14 1
Mr Hajibhoy Visbram's br aus m Nautilus 14 1
Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 14 0
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Hayda 14 0
Mr J B's b aus m Pet Girl 14 1
Mr W J Goode's br aus m Wakeful by Russley—Deanthus 14 1
Mr A W P's b aus m Nanette 13 3 1-2
Mr A W P's b aus m Sunflower 14 0
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 14 0 1-2

Arab Selling Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's g ag Sweetlips 14 0 Rs 600
Messrs G Antony and A A Saif's g a h Purser 4 years Rs 900
Mr A W P's g a h Bunder 13 2 3-4 Rs 900
Mr Percy Fisher's c a h Taliman aged Rs 800
Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakir II aged 900
Mr M T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar 13 3 Rs 800
Ms Mahemed Haji Ebrahim's ch a h Sunshine 5 years Rs 800
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyam 13 2 1-2 Rs 1500

Welter Plate—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr Preston's ch aus m The Dane 14 2
Mr Balderton's br aus m Friendly 14 0
Major England's Bl aus m Ena 14 0 2-4
Mr L C Swifte's b e m Pinwars 14 0 3-4
Colonel Eccles b aus g Widgeon 13 3
Colonel Eccles b aus g Pompret 14 1
Caprain Bonn's ch aus m Estelle 10 0

Owners are reminded that Entries for 12th Extra Meeting Tuesday, 20th October, close at 6 p.m., Tuesday, 13th October.

He was not armed like the latest invader of the White House, but a few nights ago a lunatic found his way into Queen's House Colombo unobserved by the police, and, after taking a brass rod from the staircase, he proceeded to his Excellency's dressing-room—so the story goes—and put on a pair of the gubernatorial slippers. Elated at finding himself in Sir West Ridgeway's shoes, he walked out on to the front balcony and sang in the vernacular a song which being interpreted, meant "Wake up the Police." This procedure was successful in waking up the sleepers both inside and outside; and the man was removed without much trouble. The next day Major de Wilton was observed entering Queen's House; and doubtless some careless watcher suffered for neglect of duty.

The Russian Minister at the Vatican informed Mgr. Merry del Val that the Tsar intends when at Rome, paying a formal visit to the Pope. The Pope received the news with joy, describing it as of good augury for the outset of his pontificate. He has asked Lippay, the Vienna painter, to finish as quickly as possible the portrait, for which he has already sat several times. Pius X, means to present it to the Tzar on the occasion of the visit of that potentate to His Holiness.

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "**Condy's Fluid.**" All substitutes are inferior. **Condy's Fluid** is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

The vernacular papers view with some trepidation the appointment of Mr. Brodrick as Secretary of State for India, says the "Voice of India": Mr. Brodrick has not been prevented by his twelve years' connection, in one capacity or another, with the War Office, from transferring himself to the India Office. If this proves his readiness to rise superior to personal considerations, we may hope that he will bring a fresh and open mind to his decisions on Indian questions, although, as we remarked when the news of his impending appointment reached this country, he has committed himself on the subject of India's military expenditure in a way which will make it difficult for him to do justice to the interests under his charge, if unfortunately that question, albeit in some other form, should again be raised.

The "Rast Goftar" states:—Seldom, we suppose, have the native and the Anglo-Indian papers so unanimously agreed in disapproving of the appointment of a Minister. Seldom has the appointment of a Secretary of State for India been felt as so unfortunate and ill-considered. But then let us not be unfair to Mr. Brodrick. If the people of this country would only try to forget the unfortunate suggestion he made about the charge of the South African garrison, and the unhappy speech by which the proposal was subsequently sought to be justified in Parliament, they will begin to feel that, after all, there is nothing to despair about India's future on account of this appointment. Mr Brodrick if he would only take care not to start with a prejudice about India, her people, and her press both Anglo-Indian and native, might do well in his place and might well make a successful Secretary of State. He is young and ambitious, is anxious to be a popular and successful Minister, is a statesman who loves to think and act for himself, and is possessed of prodigious energy and sincere desire to do his best by the department of which he is the chief. These are some of the reasons which ought to prompt impartial critics to think well of him, and to encourage them to expect better things from him than people both here and at Home are disposed to anticipate.

The "Gujerati" discourses:—The appointment which will excite widespread interest in India is the selection of Mr. Brodrick to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lord George Hamilton. The great Army reformer who attempted to saddle India with a portion of the cost of maintaining the South African garrison failed to give satisfaction to the British public Secretary for War, and has, therefore, been shunted to the India Office. His knowledge of this country and of its administrative, political and economic requirement is in no way superior to that of his predecessor, and it is not a little disquieting to have at the head of the India Office a politician who was eager to save British exchequer and bolster up his scheme of Army reform at the expense of the helpless people of India. Lord George Hamilton betrayed the interests of India by his indifference and ignorance, it disturbs one's equanimity not a little to find a Secretary of State for India with strong predilections and even foregone conclusions on the subject of the military requirements of India. Let us hope Mr. Brodrick will prove better than his official antecedents and declarations lead one to expect.

THE BISHOP'S FAREWELL.

The "Gujerat Mitra" of Surat says:—Bishop MacArthur's farewell letter which he has addressed to the people of this Presidency before finally leaving this country will unquestionably be read with unmixed joy all throughout the country. It no doubt will appeal to man's best feelings, and teach people of alien creeds and faiths that tolerance of view which is the most prominent characteristic of the creed of Christ. Dr. MacArthur has held the august position of the Lord Bishop of Bombay for nearly a period of five years in a manner befitting in every respect a true Christian divine. Sympathetic and generous to a fault, Dr. MacArthur brought to bear upon his ecclesiastical and other civic duties an amount of consideration, a toleration of view and truly catholic charity that have indeed been seldom witnessed before.

The "Voice of India" remarks:—Bishops MacArthur is not first Christian divine who has acknowledged the comprehensive tolerance of the people of India—the intelligence and large-heartedness which welcome the co-operation of all educated men what ever their creed who desire to serve the community; and if left on the history of Church the traces of his work will not be the last. Even in moments of popular excitement, when the silken cords of racial brotherliness are apt to be sundered, Bishop MacArthur would fearlessly remind his flock of the duty of self-restrained and charity. Such are the peace-makers whom every country needs and such is the genuine friend who now bids farewell to Bombay.

THE MOTOR-CAR BILL.

Regarding the Bill to regulate the use of Motor-cars in the Bombay Presidency, the "Gujerati" remarks:—We do not think it necessary to criticise at length the Bill to regulate the use of motor-cars in the Bombay Presidency which was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Fulton at the last sitting of the Legislative Council. The question of the speed of motor-cars is exercising the mind of the native community and the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas and the Hon. Meherban Raghunathrao urged that the limit of speed should be fixed in the Act itself. Government propose to frame rules dealing with different points with a view to enable the executive to effect the necessary alterations according to circumstances. We fail to see why these rules should not be embodied in the Act. Whenever any alteration is deemed necessary, that can be effected without much delay and without prejudice to the interests of the public.

PROPOSED REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

The "Gujarati" has some further objections to urge against Mr. R. M. Patel's proposal to make registration of account-books compulsory. Our contemporary says:—Almost every one, however, limited his means, keeps his own private account-book. Can it be intended that all such persons throughout the Presidency shall go through this process and pay the Registration fee on pain of their books being thrown out as inadmissible in evidence in courts of law, should an occasion arise for their production? We can only say that the registration of partnerships has had to be practically given up, although it was an easier matter than the one which is now under consideration. Moreover, the Evidence Act already provides that an entry in a book of account made in the ordinary course of business is not conclusive unless there is other corroborative evidence. It would be easy to multiply arguments and objections against Mr. Patel's proposal. What has created not a little surprise, however, is the manner in which Government has taken steps for ascertaining public opinion on the subject. That the evil complained against exists to some extent, there can be no doubt, and the honest among the native firms will equally rejoice in its removal with the rest of the public. This is a matter which vitally concerns native merchants, and they are surely entitled to have a voice in its decision, and yet among the bodies from whom Government has invited criticism, it has strangely enough omitted well-known native associations like the Cotton Exchange, the Brokers', and the Piece-Goods Associations.

THE KHOTI BILL.

Referring to H.E. Sir James Monteath's statement introducing the Khote Bill in the Legislative Council, the "Voice of India says:—When a Governor speaks on a piece of legislation, his tone is generally one of exposition; when a Member of his Council introduces it, his manner is apt to be one of advocacy. Was it some such bias that made us feel, while reading H. E. the Honble Sir James Monteath's lucid and dignified statement introducing the Khoti Bill in the Legislative Council last Saturday, that we were reading the speech of an acting Governor? We trow not. The merits of the speech have an objective reality, due perhaps to Sir James's temporary elevation, but none the less indubitable. The main object of the Bill, it was explained, is to protect such tenants as wish it and need it against demands which under the crop-share system, may be oppressive or absolutely ruinous.

The "Rast Goftar":—As regard the Khote Bills, nothing could have been more masterly than the speech in which His Excellency Sir James Monteath introduced it to the Council. There can be no question about the imperative necessity of grappling with the problem. As to the other equally important point, viz. has the Government elected to deal with it in the way they should?—Of course opinion would continue to be divided; but it might be safely expected that they will spare no effort to make the measure as popular acceptable to the interests involved as they can.

The "Gujerati" states:—The new Khoti Bill is an improvement upon the old Bill in some respects, but whether it will in any way improve the position of the tenants seems doubtful to us. The present measure does not propose entire abolition of crop-share rents and the compulsory substitution of cash-rents or of rents consisting of a fixed quantity of produce. The conversion of crop-share rents is made dependent on an application from a tenant. How this system will work remains to be seen.

Just at present Korea is a byword for all that is backward and primitive and unsophisticated Yet some of the great inventions which have revolutionised the world had their origin in the Hermit Kingdom. "I never read a book," says the "Tatler," "without blessing the brainy—or was it lazy?—Korean who invented movable metal type and laid the foundations of Fleet Street in the reign of King. Tai-jong. I never contemplate the mighty fleets of Britain without a feeling of gratitude to the Korean naval constructor who originated the "Kwi-sun," or ironclad ram, with which Admiral Yi shattered the Japanese flotilla in the Far Eastern Trafalgar. It was also the nimble-witted Korean who built the first suspension bridge and manufactured the first explosive shell."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The announcement that Sir Hiram Maxim's invention, of which such sanguine things are prophesied, is an airship, naturally recalls the previous efforts of that eminent inventor towards the conquering of the air. The principle of the aeroplane had long been recognised, and in 1842 a large machine with outstretched wings, to be propelled by two large screws driven by a steam engine, was constructed and created a stir. It came to nothing, however, and although subsequently a number of successful models were made and tried by various inventors, no full-sized aparatus was attempted until Sir H

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

That the operations carried out by the First and Second Army Corps have differed from any other manœuvres, remains to be proved. Commanders are said to have been given a free hand, but the impossibility of manœuvring troops, when billeting is not permitted, still interferes with the initiative of the operations. Thus the movements of the troops have had to conform to the feelings of the inhabitants, who object to being interfered with. The elector who laughs at the Army is himself the cause of its frequent failures. Consider the Manœuvres Act for instance. This Act is far from perfect, and its imperfections are due to the fact that the public would prefer to risk another fiasco like the recent war, rather than undergo personal inconvenience. It is not necessary to refer to the legal intricacies, that no officer could understand unless he had a lawyer's clerk to assist him, but the matter may be looked at from a practical point of view. Suppose a company to halt outside a barn on a stormy night. By the Manœuvres Act that company would have no right to make use of the shelter likely to be afforded by the barn, whilst by the law of the country they could be prosecuted for entering it. Having stated the case generally, consider the effect it has on the operations. Camping grounds are selected. The General officers know the positions of these camps, and naturally will not commit their men to an attack that will take them miles from their camp. They go in for subterfuges, and the realism of the operations is lost.

Among the many useful experiments tried at the manœuvres was that with the automobile as a means of rapid transit and for the transfer of superior staff officers from place to place. The Motor Volunteer Corps turned out a number of first class vehicles, and they were in constant request. When the day's proceedings extended beyond a ride, which Lord Roberts not strangely preferred, he always travelled by one of these motors, which did admirably. The day cannot be far distant when they will be employed in civilised countries where good roads are to be found in the transport of troops, of the mobile infantry upon whom, as we have seen this week, such highly important duties must devolve some day soon. Last year, in Scotland, there was a trial of a special motor which could carry twenty men, and this is the germ of a great idea which will certainly be developed shortly. It is understood, indeed, that at next year's manœuvres Lord Roberts means motors to enter as combatants into the field."

All who have experience of the citizen army are fully aware that many of the best and most hard-working officers are those who have business occupations which leave them but small amount of spare time. Not only in the metropolis, but in almost every country town, are to be found a number of men, in the prime of life, of fair education, birth and income, who devote the whole of their lives to their own amusement, yet are quite unwilling to give up any portion of their time to Volunteering. If such men could be made to see that they are wilfully neglecting what might almost be termed a moral obligation by refusing to serve in the citizen army the problem would be near solution."

A correspondent of the "Broad Arrow" writes concerning the French private soldier:—What struck me most was the quiet and dignified bearing of all ranks, as distinguished from the fanfaronade which undoubtedly was their characteristic many years ago. The average intelligence of the soldier is decidedly very high, if not the highest in Europe. Their physique favourably impressed me. I saw in the ranks a fair proportion of tall, well made men, and the little "piou pious" are very sturdy, for they are all men of twenty-one years of age and not boys. Discipline in the French Army never was so good as with the Germans or English; but of late years both the latter armies have somewhat gone down in this respect, whilst France has perhaps a little improved."

It is too early to arrive at any conclusions as to the lessons of the French manœuvres but there is much interest in some vigorous remarks addressed by General de Negrier to the officers at the close of the divisional operations of the 12th and 13th Corps which we find in the France Militaire. They were partly of a personal nature. He asked them not to smoke either on the march or in the course of operations in order that they might give an example of discipline to the men. The men were to be allowed to march in a go-as-you-please fashion so that they might not be fatigued and were to have "les quarts de vin" for their beverage. Officers were to understand that their men would work better if well treated and there was much work to be done.

It must not be presumed that the inquiry instituted some time ago into the organisation and working of the Corps of Royal Engineers has been overlooked. Far from this being the case, the report of the committee has been read and re-read by Mr. Brodrick and those who are advising him in the matter. It seems a pity that a decision was arrived at not to allow the document to see the light of day, for it is just one of those blue books in which the public might have been expected to take an intelligent interest. To a large section of the community it would, indeed, have possessed a special value, as the evidence was exhaustive, and no attempt was made, we are glad to find, to gloss over disagreeable facts. We can quite understand, however, the motives by which the Minister for War has been influenced in arriving at his decision. At the same time, this constant withholding of the reports of committees is not calculated to produce confidence in the War Office. The present is scarcely the moment for the adoption of such tactics, and it would be well for Mr. Brodrick to recognise this. So far as the report on the system of Royal Engineers is concerned, there can be no two opinions as to the necessity for radical change. We are glad to be able to state, therefore, that there is every prospect of an early settlement of many details upon which at first, there was perhaps divergence of opinion. It is fortunate, not only for the Army but the public also, that the new Inspector-General of Fortifications is an officer of such wide and practical experience, for he has been in position to advise Mr. Brodrick on many points which at first there is reason to suppose, were regarded as difficult of solution, in view of the rather outspoken manner in which they had been dealt with by the authors of the report, who certainly deserve the utmost credit for the way in which their duty was performed. Of this we are convinced—a really conscientious endeavour is being made to sweep away the main faults of the present system and to introduce changes which will be for the lasting benefit of the taxpayer. Major-General Shone evidently knows well what is wanted, and is determined to do his duty in the best interests of all concerned.

The honours for the Kano-Sokoto Expedition have not been delayed. They appeared on Friday evening last, as we were going to press. It cannot be said that the rewards are excessive, having regard to the value of the services rendered and the promptitude which all acted once the columns were set in motion. We looked in vain for any mention of the name of the principal actor in the little drama of war—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederic Lugard; but we are glad to learn on authority that this is not an oversight. Sir Fredrick Lugard is noted for reward at a future time, and it is said will be rewarded handsomely, as he well deserves to be. The officers, in chief command during the recent operations Brigadier-General Kemball, D.S.O., R.A., and Colonel Morland, D.S.O., King's Royal Rifles, are given C.B.s, which all will admit they have won most worthily. Captain Abadie, Manchester Regiment, who has rendered such signal service in his semi-military capacity as a Resident, gets, we are pleased to find, the C.M.G. Captain Wright, of the Queen's whose heroism tended greatly to help matters at a critical moment, is decorated with the Victoria Cross, which he fairly won. Brevet Major Cubitt—a gallant gunner who has done yeoman service in Nothern Nigeria—and Lieutenant Dyer, 2nd Life Guards—a brave and highly meritorious young soldier, a credit to this distinguished regiment—are decorated with the D.S.O., and Lieutenant and Quartermaster Wallbach, W.A.F.F., is promoted to the honorary rank of captain, whilst to non-commissioned officers are granted the medal for distinguished conduct in the field. It was thought perhaps, that the rewards would have been given on a more extensive scale, considering how well everything was managed, and how admirably the native troops were led. But in cases of this kind certain rules have to be observed. We cannot close our remarks without offering our congratulations to Captain Gabett, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. This young warrior is promoted to a brevet majority, in recognition of his services in West Africa, including the Aro Expedition, 1901-2. Those who have followed his career will not require to be told how strong his claims were, For some years past he has been constantly before the enemy and he well merits, therefore, this mark of appreciation, which in his case is certain to act as an incentive to further zeal and devotion in the profession he loves so well.

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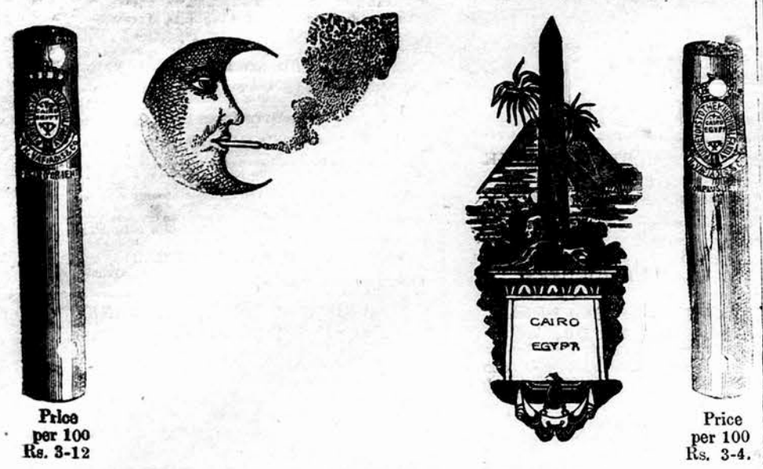

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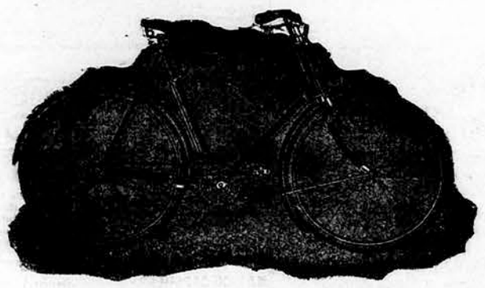

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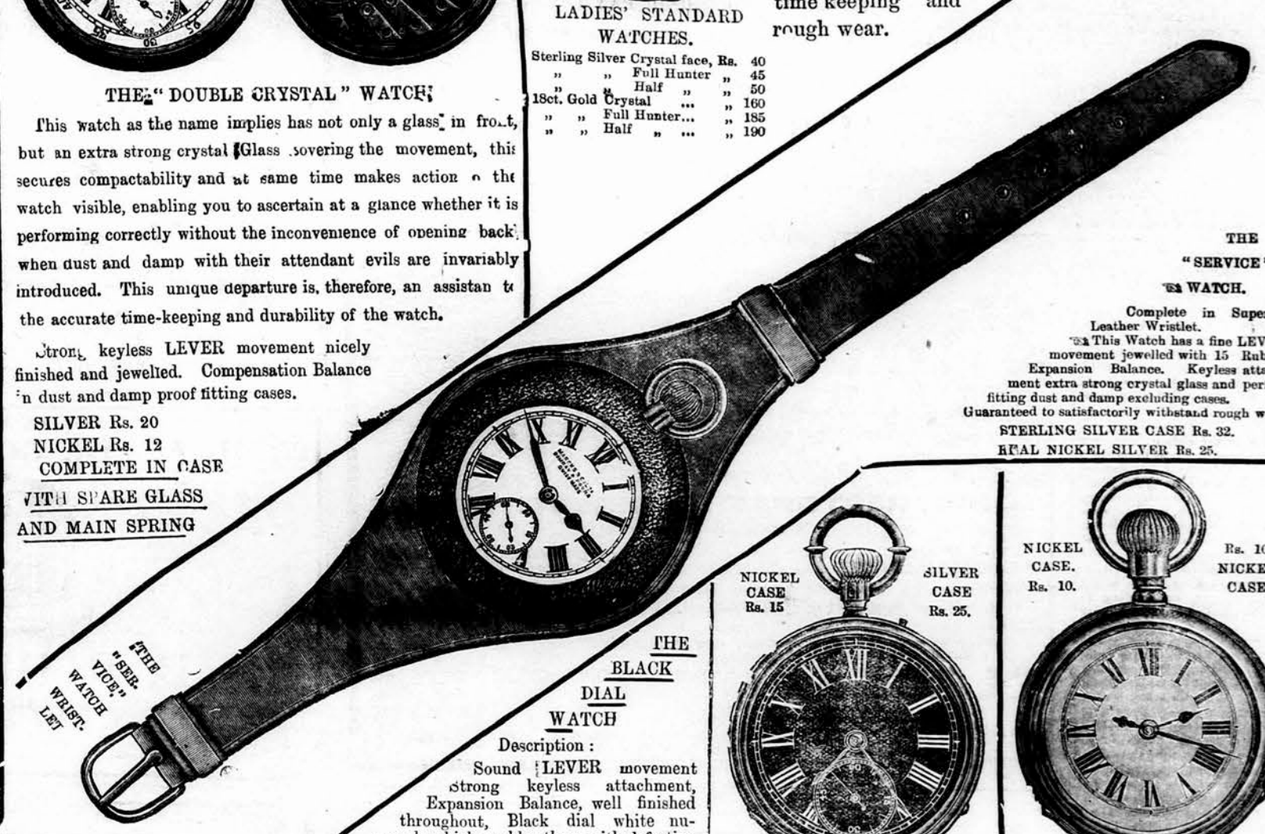

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Sound LEVER movement strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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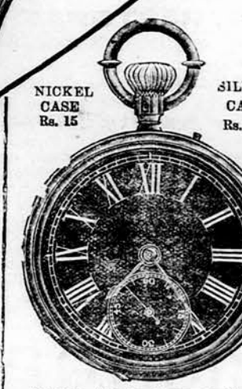

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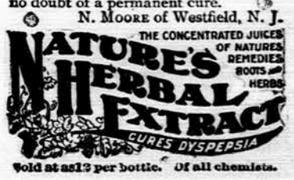

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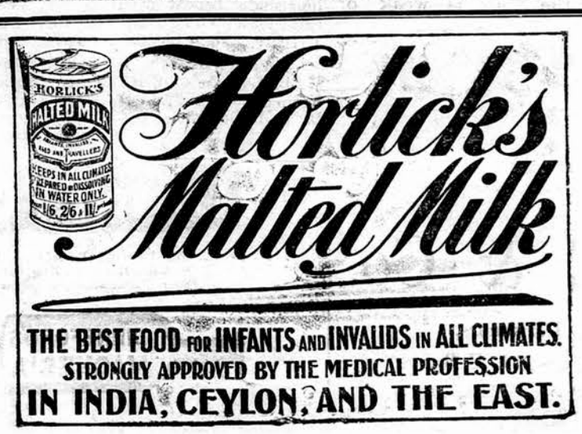

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